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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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IRELAND'S STORMY PEACE

HAS THE DOVE OF PEACE been kept hovering so long over Ireland that it has developed into a stormy petrel? Each victory won in its name is accompanied by news of further dissension, new clashings of opinion, and the outbreak of fresh feuds among the friends of Irish freedom. Thus while a large part of the world's press is enthusiastically hailing the Dail Eireann's acceptance of the Irish Free State at the end of seven hundred years of heart-breaking conflict, and the dawn of a new day of peace and prosperity for Ireland, other voices pierce this chorus with phrases of denunciation and defiance, or with ominous predictions of disaster. The final break between the followers of Arthur Griffith and those of Eamonn De Valera is regarded by *The Sinn Feiner* (New York) as probably "the beginning of civil war of a terrible and revengeful character in the whole of Ireland." The Irish Republic has been "betrayed in the house of its friends," declares *The Irish World* (New York), which agrees with *The Sinn Feiner* in hailing De Valera as the true patriot in this crisis, but goes further and denounces Griffith, Collins, Duggan, Barton and Duffy, who signed the treaty in London on December 6, as "guilty of black treason to the Irish Republic."

THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT.

Arthur Griffith, founder of Sinn Fein, who headed the Irish delegation that signed the Irish-British treaty, and led the fight for ratification in the Dail Eireann, has formed a provisional Irish government which is to function between De Valera's resignation and the establishing of the Irish Free State.

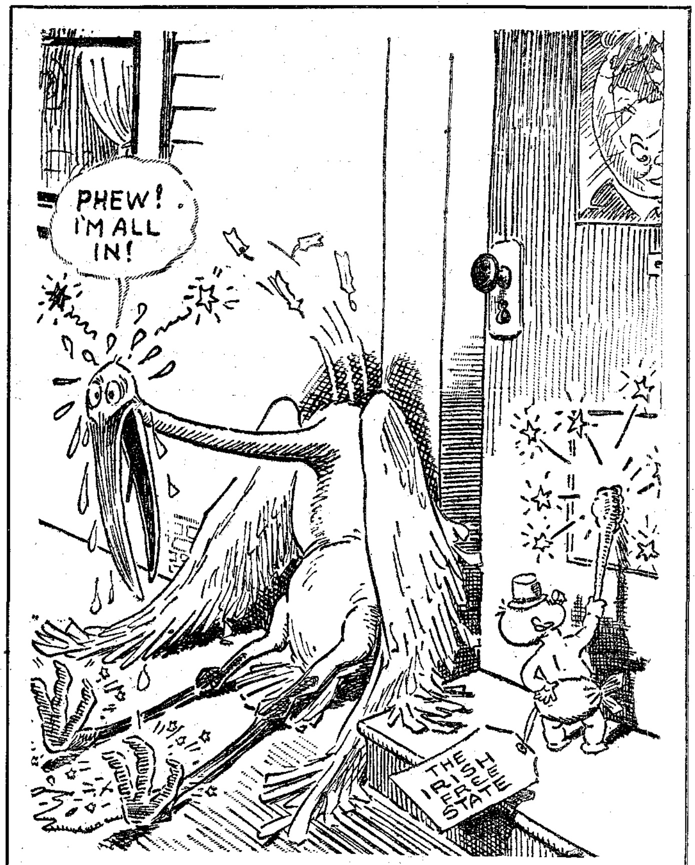
But the same charge, directed this time against De Valera, is hinted in another Irish-American Sinn Fein paper, *The Gaelic American*, which characterizes the ex-President of the Irish Republic as "the man who made the split in America to destroy the machinery that had defeated British intrigue for a generation, and who is now making a split in Ireland to gratify his vanity and his personal revenge." "If De Valera had set out to demonstrate conclusively the unfitness of the Irish people for governing themselves, and to play England's game—as some who have made a close study of his actions for the past two years insist is his real purpose—he could not have done his work better," remarks this paper.

Several important articles on China, omitted from this issue for lack of space, will appear next week.

While such Dublin papers as *The Freeman's Journal*, *The Irish Independent*, and the *Irish Times* agree that the great majority of the Irish people want peace and are willing to give up a shadowy Republic for a substantial Free State, De Valera insists that "the heart of the Irish people is as republican to-day as ever," and that "the Irish Republic still exists" and will continue to exist until "disestablished" by the Irish people themselves. When the Dail Eireann voted, by the narrow margin of seven, to ratify the treaty establishing the Irish Free State, De Valera resigned the Sinn Fein presidency and announced his intention to continue the fight for the recognition of the Republic. Explaining his position to the newspaper men in Dublin, he said:

> "I shall continue by every means in our power to resist any authority imposed upon the Irish people. Any government deriving its authority from the people will have my respect and my obedience. I shall never take an oath such as is contained in the treaty.
>
> "Any vote taken at the present time would not represent the freely determined choice of the Irish people, because a threat of force still exists. Not until British troops leave Ireland and all threats of force are withdrawn will the people have a free choice."

Yet when the Dail's vote accepting the treaty was announced, Dublin correspondents tell us, it was received "with such jubilation as had never before rung through the streets of Dublin." The news "swept over Ireland from town to town and from village to village," and was celebrated by "the booming of flashlights, the roar of cheers, the ringing of bells, and the kindling of joy-fires on the hilltops." The national executive of the Irish Labor Party, an organization pledged to the establishment of a workers' republic, issued a proclamation accepting the Free State, in which he said: "No such republic having been achieved by the party which has been in the ascendent, it is no retrogression on the part of the Labor Party to avail itself of the machinery of whatever political instrument may be fashioned in pursuance of our objective." Altho the action of the Dail was only one step in the formula of ratification, British opinion, London correspondents report, regards it as settling the question:



"IT'S A LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY."

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times.*

and the British Government, they say, is proceeding on that basis, leaving the Irish factions to settle their own differences.

During the debate in the Dail Arthur Griffith characterized as "damnable hypocrisy" the assertion of the treaty's opponents that the Sinn Fein oath made it impossible to indorse the treaty without treason to the republic. This hypocrisy, he said, was calculated to cost the lives of thousands of Irishmen. At the same time he is quoted as saying:

> "All we ask is that we be not obstructed until we have gone to the people and let them decide. If the Irish people turn down the Free State for the Republic, I will follow in the ranks."

As to the attitude of the Irish people, correspondents on the spot say that more than ninety per cent. desire the establishment of the Free State; and in the Brooklyn *Citizen* we read:

> "The ratification by the Dail of the London compact marks a turning-point in the troubled history of Ireland. The close margin by which the victory was achieved does not measure the relative strength of the two factions among the people of Southern Ireland. Four hundred thousand Southern Unionists were unanimously in favor of the treaty, while the three million Celtic Irish, if the Irish press, the Catholic hierarchy, the county councils and the business and farmers' associations are any criterion, are fully two-thirds in favor of the treaty.
>
> "Against Mr. De Valera's formula, a 'Republic of Ireland,' Mr. Griffith has put a much more universal appeal, namely, 'Ireland for the Irish.' In the De Valera formula there is no prospect for unity in Ireland. The one million Unionists in Ulster and the four hundred thousand Unionists in the South look upon the King as the symbol of British unity. They would never agree to abandon the King, which means the disintegration of the British Empire, for a republican Ireland.
>
> "The Griffith formula, 'Ireland for the Irish,' offers hospitality for all Irishmen, whether Royalist or Republican, Protestant or Catholic. It is the formula which is bound to win in the coming elections."

To the charge that the Irish have only accepted the treaty at the point of British bayonets, the Boston *Transcript* replies:

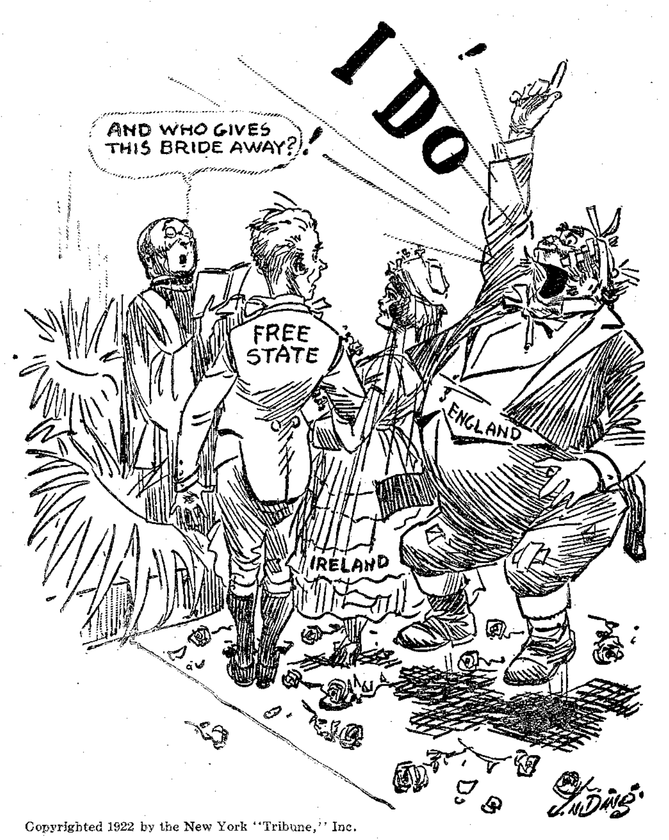
> "It is true that in expressing their desire to accept they had in view the alternative of a war that might well have been endless. But to have chosen the alternative of war they would have had to choose war for war's sake, and not for the sake of freedom. That freedom they were offered under the agreement."

"It is to the policy of war that Mr. De Valera would commit the Irish people," points out the New York *World.* But "in spite of all the tumult and the shouting, Ireland is going forward to freedom and unity," declares the New York *Globe*, which adds:

> "The sober sense of the Irish people triumphed over the academic fanaticism of De Valera. Griffith, who has embodied the best wisdom of the island, is now the titular as well as the actual head of the government. Griffith has not an easy course to sail, but what pioneering patriot has ever had his way smoothed? Griffith has but a small majority. The number of Americans who favored the formation of the United States was relatively fewer. Long after the Revolutionary war was ended divisive influences in this country seemed stronger than those which made for unity. Slowly and by small majorities the foundations of the nation were builded.
>
> "So has it been in other crises. But, however slight the balance, the American people in every crisis have ultimately found the wisdom necessary for self-preservation. Irish history seems to be following American precedents. The travail has been enormous and the danger is not yet passed, but Ireland is carrying on."

With the "rebirth of Ireland," remarks the Manchester *Union*, "the last English-speaking people held in subjection becomes a free people." While the settlement is not ideal, since it does not necessarily include Ulster in its scope, notes the Washington *Post*, it nevertheless represents a great advance. "The constitutional status of the Irish Free State," it reminds us, "goes away beyond the wildest dreams of O'Connell, Butt, Parnell, or Redmond." Moreover, as the Springfield *Republican* remarks:

> "The treaty does not fix the status of Ireland for all eternity. As General Jan Smuts pointed out last year, under the dominion status it can work for a progressive development. Much that was withheld in the plan which he then advised the Irish to accept has since been granted, and for the present the British



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THE BRIDE'S FATHER SHOULD NOT TRY TO LOOK TOO RELIEVED.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

Government has gone as far as it can. But it does not follow that there may not in the future be further changes if after trial Ireland desires them.

"This is the consideration which made possible a majority for a treaty which many of those who voted for it do not pretend to like."

"The only Irish who have a right to take part in the discussion as to whether the Irish Free State or an Irish Republic will best serve the cause of the Irish people are the men and women who have offered their lives and their fortunes in the cause," remarks the Socialist New York *Call*, which goes on to say:

"As a Socialist paper we have been glad of the privilege of doing what little we could to further the battle for political freedom waged by the Irish people. . . .

"The Irish Free State will not accomplish the industrial freedom of the Irish workers, and they are the majority of the people of Ireland. Neither would an Irish Republic. We have a republic right here. Would any one but a fool contend that the workers in the United States are free?

"But with the rule of an alien race removed from Ireland her people will have their energies released to fight the bigger battle for industrial freedom. They have learned what organized power can do. We have hopes that they will show the same spirit in fighting those of their own race who attempt to exploit them as they have shown in fighting for their political freedom. If they do Ireland may be one of the first countries in the world to achieve real freedom."

The Irish Republic (Chicago), recalling Parnell's remark that "no man can set bounds to the onward march of a nation," hopes that the ratification of the treaty by the Dail Eireann "is a step forward towards the ultimate goal of complete independence." It adds: "We have no doubt how the Irish people would have exprest themselves if they had full and complete liberty to do so without the threat of a renewal of war on women and children. Their expression would have been for full and complete separation from Great Britain." That a republic and complete independence is Ireland's ultimate goal is the conviction also of *The Gaelic American* and the *Irish World*. Of the present situation the latter paper says:

"Neither Ireland nor England is a gainer by it. Ireland as yet has not recovered her full rights as a nation; England has not the assurance that the Irish people and the Irish race throughout the world have those friendly sentiments toward her so necessary for her security in the coming years."

As *The Sinn Feiner* (New York) sees it, the question can only be settled by an unrestricted plebescite of the Irish people. "Nothing else," it declares, "will save Ireland from what we believe to be inevitable chaos, anarchy and internecine strife."

The majority of American papers, however, seem to agree with the New York *Evening World* that the Dail's indorsement of the Irish Free State has already assured the birth of a new Ireland. To quote further from this paper, which has always championed the Irish cause:

"When it comes to deciding what does or does not accord with Irish aspirations, the will of Ireland is seen to be a bigger thing than the embittered obstinacy of fanatics who have capitalized old hatreds into an irreconcilable political creed for their own power and profit.

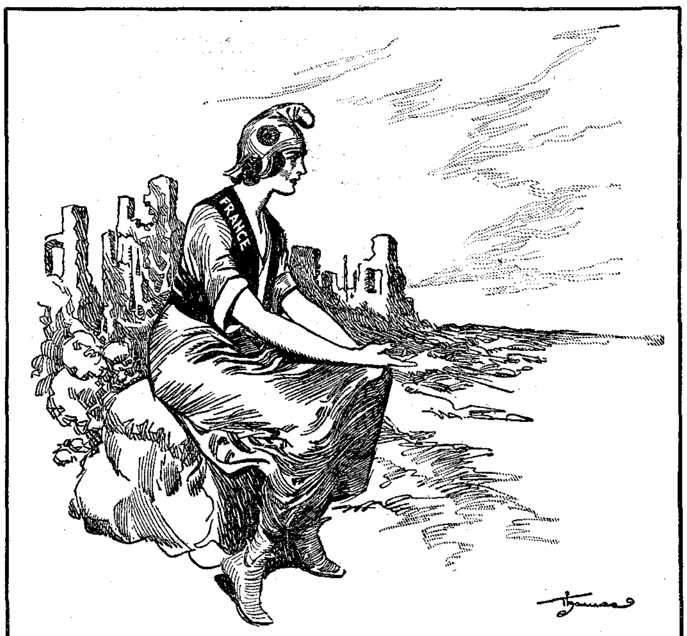
"The same is true of Irish opinion all over the world.

"Professional Irish in the United States are already feeling out Irish sentiment here. The Friends of Irish Freedom have promptly issued a statement to the effect that 'even if the Irish Republic be now abandoned by a majority of the present spokesmen for the Irish people, we, of Irish blood, refuse to accept for our race a position of subserviency to any other race on earth.'

"The answer to this should be that persons of Irish blood who fight the Irish Free State stamp themselves as mere fighting Irish who would rather fight one another than not fight at all. For them Irish freedom is not an aim but a pretext. America and every sane Irish-American is sick of them."

LITTLE TIFFS IN THE FRANCO-BRITISH ENTENTE

RATHER BEWILDERING it is to an American to read in a newspaper editorial that while the French and British Premiers were trying their hardest to engineer an alliance between their respective countries at Cannes, a movement was being vigorously prest on both sides of the Straits of Dover for the denunciation of the Entente Cordiale. If we suppose a reader to be led by this bewilderment to go to some newspaper file and study the foreign press dispatches for a week or so back, he would discover a strange apparent contradiction. He would find it stated with emphasis and authority that every consideration of mutual interest compels the closest cooperation and unity between France and Britain—and he would find it asserted with equal emphasis and authority that the interests of each nation compel a foreign policy diametrically opposed, in fact, almost hostile, to that of the other. Here is at least a paradox that may explain the angry or aggrieved mutterings of London and Paris journals, the Cabinet crisis at Paris, the controversy over foreign policy between Briand and ex-President Poincaré, and the sudden adjournment of the Allied Conference at Cannes.



WHICH IS SAFER, WEAPONS OR FRIENDS?

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

Turning for a moment to the relation between the Cannes meeting and the Washington Conference, the reader would find American opinion far from united. A Republican daily declares that the Washington Conference played a great part in contributing to the "happy possibility" of a new Anglo-French pact, while a Democratic newspaper thinks the Cannes arrangements illuminate "the constitutional defects of the Washington Conference," and an independent, somewhat pro-Wilson journal lightly observes that "Briand and Lloyd George have done more for the peace of the world in twenty-four hours than the Disarmament Conference accomplished in two months." But on a wider survey he would discover that the Republican Washington *Post*, Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* and New York *Evening Mail* are as truly delighted over the prospect of closer ties between France and England as are the Democratic New York *Times* and *World*, or the Independent New York *Evening Post* and Boston *Christian Science Monitor*. To let *The World* speak for them all:

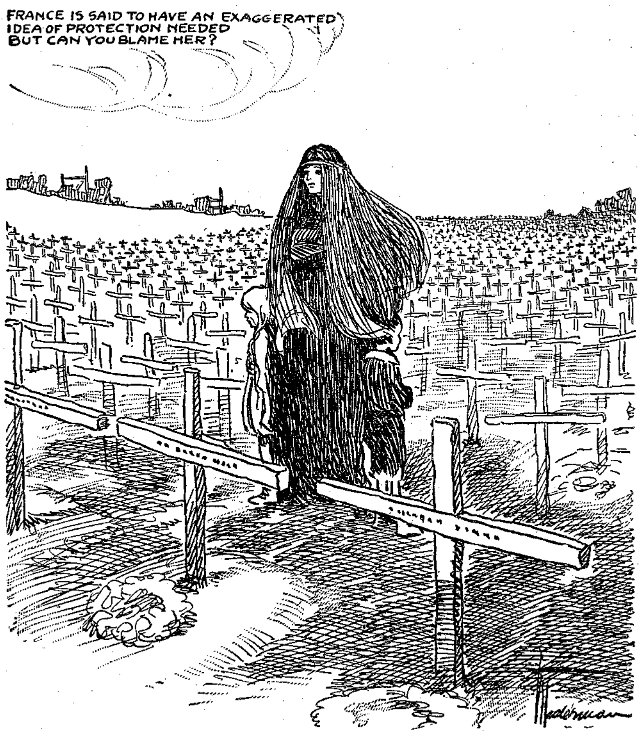
"By this act the fear of German aggression, real or imaginary, disappears. The hope of revenge still cherished by German reactionaries disappears. For while the British fleet controls the

North Sea and is pledged to the defense of France, there is not even a lunatic in Germany who would risk a war. There is no moderately sane man who would find it worth while to spend a paper mark preparing for such a war. The moral disarmament of Germany, for which M. Briand pleaded, is assured.

"That being the case, the moral disarmament of France must follow. In giving guaranties against the revival of German militarism Mr. Lloyd George offers France the opportunity to clear herself of the suspicion that she possesses a budding militarism of her own. France can now lay down her arms, can lay aside her grandiose submarine dreams, can come back into the family of nations. The danger of isolation is gone, the recklessness born of isolation has no further justification. To the French moderates has been given strength to fight the French jingoes."

And, remarks the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*,

"If it be true that in addition to a fresh Franco-British defensive accord Italy and Belgium are to be brought into a defensive entente along with France and Great Britain, then so much the better. This would be very useful for brushing aside a certain amount of irritable ill-feeling evident for some time between Rome and Paris. Indeed there would then have been reestablished, partly at Washington and partly at Cannes, that cordial solidarity of the former 'principal Allied and Associated Powers'—Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States—that affords the best hope of peace now to be found in the world."


FRANCE IS SAID TO HAVE AN EXAGGERATED IDEA OF PROTECTION NEEDED BUT CAN YOU BLAME HER?
Westerman

IT DEPENDS UPON THE POINT OF VIEW.

—Westerman in *The Ohio State Journal.*

But this Philadelphia paper is fully aware of "the natural causes for divergence of view between the English, a people requiring economic and financial stability to restore the foreign markets by which they live, and the French, with a land devastated by the war, adjoining sullen Germany, requiring German reparations and German money and repayment by Russia to avoid bankruptcy." Writers for the British press are also cognizant of this conflict of policy, and have of late been discussing it freely. As Mr. Herbert Sidebotham asks in a Cannes dispatch to the London *Daily Chronicle*, "Can these two conceptions of policy be reconciled?" The question reappears in *The Daily Chronicle's* editorial comment on the "gulf which yawns between French militarism and the ideals of the English-speaking world":

"Great Britain stands for a peaceful Europe, for reconciliation, for disarmament and for economic reconstruction in which every nation should share. The opposite policy of keeping 60,000,000 Germans in chronic poverty and helotry, of spending reparations moneys on competitive armaments and of boycotting indefinitely the Russian population of 100,000,000 is quite incompatible with ours.

"It is useless to pretend any longer that the two can be driven in a sort of double harness. We are fully conscious of France's need for security and quite willing on a proper basis of agreement to assure it. We are no less conscious of the claims of her devastated regions, and no less willing on the same terms to make further financial sacrifices on their behalf.

"But the basis of an agreement must be there—a basis in harmony with those ideals of European peace and reconstruction of which we have spoken. We are not going to guarantee the French frontiers if France is to continue an aggressive, self-centered, war-breeding policy throughout Europe and the Near East. We are not going to make financial sacrifices if she is to spend their proceeds on multiplying her armies of black troops and her fleets of submarines."

Almost the first utterance of Sir Philip Gibbs when he landed in New York for his present lecture tour was an assertion of the "strong friendly sentiment" felt in England for the French people and of his belief that the present antagonism "can and will be removed." But in a long cable dispatch to the New York *Herald*, written a few days before, Sir Philip enlarged upon French ill-feeling for Great Britain. After explaining the points of divergence to which attention has already been called, he said:

"I can understand the French suspicion and disgust because we seem to be leaning always to the German side of the argument, shrinking from the French severities in dealing with the enemy. How is it, they ask naturally enough, that you see such sweet reasonableness in the German arguments and German pleas for postponement or avoidance of debts, German insincerities and dishonesties?

"The answer is simple, but unconvincing to any Frenchman. Because in England there are approaching two million people out of work; because British exports or manufactured goods, upon which our life as a nation depends, have declined by 63 per cent.; because our ships are without cargoes and the world's carrying trades are strangled; because England will perish unless there is a revival of prosperity in Europe, which can never happen if Germany is kept in a bankrupt state, so reacting in decadence and disease upon all surrounding countries."

True as all this is, it is no less true, contends a Paris correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor*, that without the entente between England and France "a peace policy in Europe is impossible." On the one hand, "the effect of being thrown over by England would be that France would immediately proceed to act alone and to do precisely those things which England wishes her not to do. France would be driven to despair, and the fire-eating elements would be encouraged." On the other hand:

"British friendship for and economic cooperation with Germany would be entirely useless if at the same time France were taking stern measures—as left to her own resources she might—and were determined on being paid or on occupying Germany. These two incompatible policies would simply result in the speedy collapse of Germany. France, too, would suffer for what would undoubtedly be an outbreak of folly. But, then, so would England and so would Europe generally."

So the conclusion of this writer is that while it is "indeed growing exceedingly difficult for France and England to work together," for a long time to come "they must endeavor to do so on pain of making confusion worse confounded." The chief positive advantage in such a treaty as the Premiers have been working on is, in the opinion of a New York *Times's* Paris correspondent, that "it would form in Europe a point of stability amid so much that is unstable and fluctuating." Moreover:

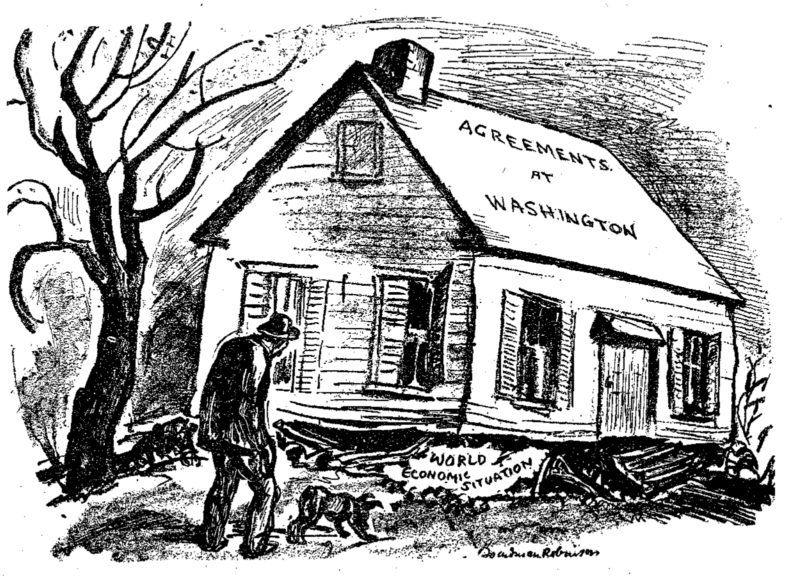
"It would compel a joint policy instead of the present method of pulling two ways. It would compel both countries to regard their problems from the general point of view of the interest of Europe and the world, and, it is pointed out, while tending to deter Lloyd George from adventures like that of attempting to resume trade with Russia before there were railroads to trade along, it may lead France into a more liberal and less despondent frame of mind."

EUROPE REDISCOVERING SOLVENCY

"COLUMBUS, WE ARE HERE," is suggested as the American slogan at the economic conference to be held in March in the city where the discoverer of America was born in 1451. Genoa is henceforth likely to be associated in history with other important discoveries, editors and press correspondents suggest. There is the discovery of the Allied Supreme Council that it is time for Europe to unite its economic forces to prevent a general smash, and the discovery announced by Lloyd George at Cannes, namely, that Europe can pull itself out of its financial troubles without waiting any longer to see what America is going to do about it. And Germany and Russia, for years outcasts, will be discovered among the conferees at Genoa. It was bound to be only a question of time, we read in the Baltimore *News*, "before Europe would get down to earth and realize that she is not a collection of unrelated entities but a set of interlocking parts in an economic machine, none of which will function properly if the others have had their bearings burned away." Ambassador Harvey told the Supreme Council at Cannes that its "unanimous accord for the reconstruction of Europe and the tacit agreement to recognize Russia under certain conditions" was "one of the greatest things it has ever done." And so, comments the Newark *News*, Europe, which has never been one, seems now on the point of being driven together by necessity.

Europe's adoption of the self-help idea wins applause on these shores, being favorably commented on in editorials with such headlines as "Home Rule for Europe," and "Europe Going Back to Work." "Once the European governments get the idea that their salvation depends upon themselves and not upon a wealthy friend across the Atlantic, they will make substantial progress toward recovery," the Birmingham *Age-Herald* is convinced. Lloyd George's declaration that Europe ought to settle her problems herself without waiting for American aid and advice is characterized by the New York *Journal of Commerce* as "hopeful," "sound" and "right," and "it may be added that, such is the perversity of human nature, it is also the course of action that is likely to help most in arousing the interest of the United States." Nothing, we are told, "is so likely to attract the attention of the recalcitrant element in Congress as the fact that the other nations are proceeding without us and that they have no disposition either to seek or to wait for our decision in economic matters." This paper believes the United States Government should accept the invitation to join the conference at Genoa, as do also the New York *Times*, *World*, and *Commercial*, Manchester *Union*, Baltimore *News* and Duluth *Herald*. The New York *Evening Post* insists that we can not be a mere bystander, saying:

> "The opportunity afforded us by the Genoa Conference is the opportunity of improving conditions which heretofore we have merely criticized, and criticized from a safe distance. We have had the bad grace to stand off and say how badly France was acting, for example. How much better were we acting? What were we doing to give France any reason for not acting exactly as she has? Our attitude said plainly, 'Don't count on us. We are through.' Then we proceeded to hold up our hands in holy horror at France's fears and misgivings. Our mere presence at the important series of international conferences which have followed the war would have been most reassuring to moderate opinion in France and have enabled that opinion to assert itself more strongly. Men like Briand could have challenged the extremists as they have not dared to challenge them. In the very act of criticizing France for rattling the saber we have taken up a position of aloofness which virtually bids her rely upon the saber. France's fears of attack by a disarmed Germany have been matched by our fears of entanglement in a disrupted Europe.
>
> "Our economic interest in European readjustment demands our presence at Genoa. Whether we think of interest on the huge debt on our books or of the trade which used to be on our books we are thinking of something which can not be ours without our active effort. To reject the invitation to meet with the other Powers for a discussion of the economic condition of Europe would be to reject an invitation to improve our own economic condition."



THE NEW ROOF IS FINE—BUT THE FOUNDATION IS ROTTEN.

—Robinson in the Baltimore *Sun*.

But other observers are not quite so sure. As the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, for instance, puts it, "if Europe gets down to business this country will watch the proceedings sympathetically. But, first of all, we require to be shown." And the Washington *Post*, which is popularly supposed to reflect Administration opinion, holds that the recent policy of the Allies "has been such as to discourage cooperation by the United States." If the spirit shown by France in the submarine discussions "operates also on the reparations and Russian problems, with an eye solely to French advantage, these problems will not be solved," we are told. *The Post* has no use for what it calls "the scheme for the economic exploitation of Russia by German organization and Allied capital." Moreover,

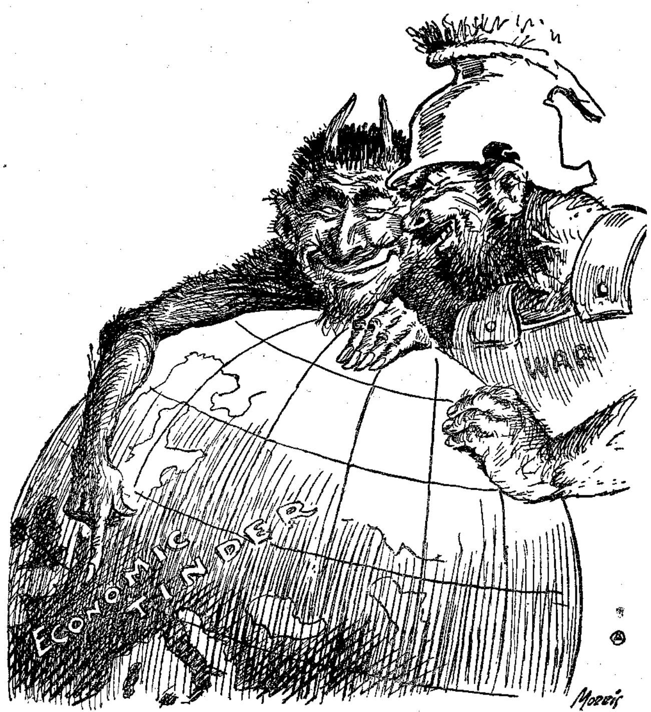
> "The Allies are pressing for the cancellation of the war loans and the underwriting of Germany's debts by the United States. Thus the Allies are developing a well-defined plan to place the burden of Europe's losses upon the backs of the United States and Russia. The appeal to the United States will be 'self-interest,' and the dealings with Russia will not be an appeal, but a mere physical entry and seizure.
>
> "Thus it is seen that the tendency of European policy is obnoxious to the United States. This Government has never recognized the fraudulent 'republics' wrested from Russia. Nor has this Government ever given any intimation that it will cancel the war loans. It can not cancel the borrowings from its own people without repudiation, and its people have not given it authority to accept repudiation by other nations.
>
> "The Allies can settle the reparations problem in a fair and satisfactory manner if they will. Until they have worked out such a settlement it is idle for them to expect the United States to share their burdens. In no event is it conceivable that the United States will participate in any scheme for the economic exploitation of Russia."

What should be the program of America's representatives at Genoa, if any are sent? The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks there are certain points on which distinct instructions ought to be given our delegates, to wit:

> "1. While we are not ready to cancel or reduce our debt claims upon Europe in the absence of good and sufficient showing as to the results of such action, we should stand ready to

consider (and to urge upon Congress at a later date) the adoption of a reasonable program of debt adjustment.

"2. The presence of an abnormally large stock of gold in the United States is dangerous at home and disastrous to other countries which want to get back to a gold basis of prices. We ought to stand ready to consider with them the reestablishment of the gold price basis and to be prepared to join in plans for the redistribution of our gold holdings under proper conditions.



"DON'T BE DISCOURAGED, MARS, THERE'S PLENTY OF MATERIAL FOR ANOTHER CONFLAGRATION."

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

"3. Investment of new capital in European industry is necessary both to Europe and to the further maintenance of our foreign trade, and we should therefore be prepared to offer some plan for the recapitalization of certain industries through our aid—our advances to be suitably secured.

"4. Since we must eventually accept pay for our claims in goods, we ought not to commit ourselves in advance as to the tariff, but be ready to consider a policy of reasonable admission of foreign merchandise at duties that will permit its sale here instead of insisting upon prohibitory duties."

When the Allied Premiers met at Cannes on January 6, Mr. Lloyd George called for the economic restoration of Europe without waiting for the United States. The Supreme Council decided to call "a conference of an economic and financial nature" during the first weeks of March in Genoa to include representatives of all the European Powers, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Russia, and the United States, if willing. Certain essential conditions were laid down which it was stated the Russian Government must accept as a condition of recognition. These were:

"(1) The nations can not claim the right to dictate to each other the principles according to which they must organize within their frontiers, their régime of property, their economy and their government. It is the right of each country to choose for itself the system which it prefers.

"(2) Nevertheless it is not possible to place foreign capital in order to help a country unless the foreigners who provide the capital have a certitude that their property and rights will be respected and the fruits of their enterprise assured.

"(3) This feeling of security can not be reestablished unless nations or their Governments desiring to obtain foreign credits freely engage: (a) To recognize all public debts and obligations and to recognize also obligation to restore or, in case of default, to indemnify all foreign interests for loss or damage which has been caused by the confiscation or sequestration of property; (b) to establish legal and juristic punishment and assure the impartial execution of all commercial or other contracts.

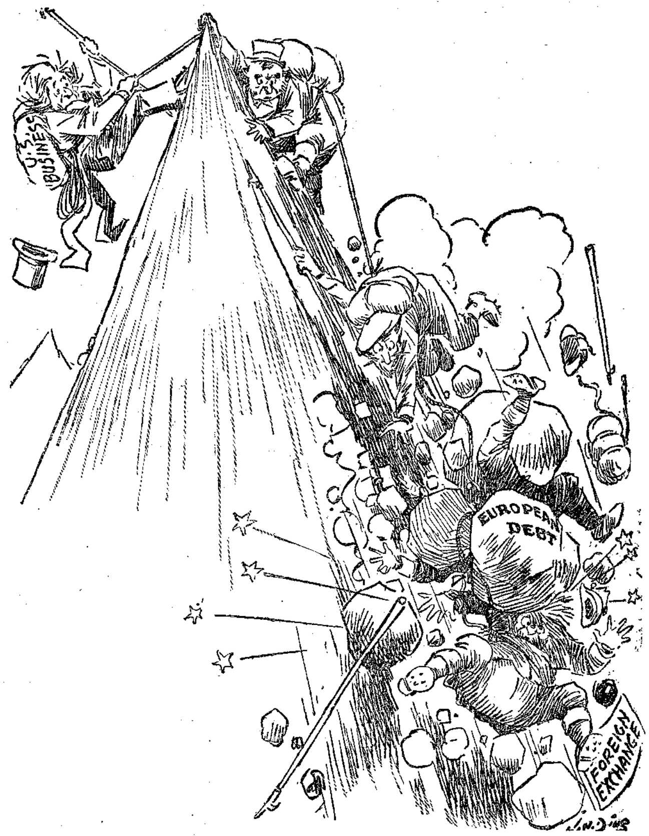
"(4) The nations ought to have available convenient means of exchange; in general, financial and monetary conditions ought to exist which offer sufficient guaranties.

"(5) All nations ought to engage to abstain from all propaganda which is subversive of the political system established in other countries.

"(6) All nations ought to take a common engagement to abstain from all aggression on their neighbors."

A day or two later the Supreme Council puts its O. K. on the plan for an international finance corporation which had been formulated by a conference of Allied financiers at Paris. The interested countries, which would include the United States, and also Germany on a slightly different basis, would organize corporations, for promotion only, with a combined capital equivalent to $100,000,000, to serve as mediums for credit transactions and facilitating the activities of private enterprises in all countries where the business field now is obstructed by lack of credits and disorganized finances.

The Russian Government promptly accepted the invitation from Cannes. The Allied premiers decided to invite Russia, the New York *Globe* remarks, because they realize that "there can be no satisfactory economic reconstruction of Europe without Russia, the storehouse of the continent's natural resources." And Lenin, who has come to learn that Russia could not live without its neighbors, was seeking just such an invitation when he modified his communistic program What, asks *The Globe*, can Russia's representative offer at Genoa toward the scheme of rebuilding Europe?



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BEGINS TO LOOK AS IF SOMEBODY MIGHT HAVE TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT SOMETIME.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

"Russia's only card, of course, is concessions for natural resources, offered on terms that would, at the same time, permit the rebuilding of the Soviet transport system and industries, and also furnish the raw materials that European factories need so sorely to supply their foreign trade."

ANOTHER BLOW AT PRICE-FIXING

BUSINESS, "ALREADY HARRIED ON ALL SIDES," as the New York *Journal of Commerce* observes, apparently is surprized by the Supreme Court's five-to-four decision, during the first week of the New Year, that the Beech-Nut Packing Company has no right to enforce its prices by making wholesalers and jobbers keep retailers in line, and blacklist any jobber or wholesaler who sells to a price-cutting retailer. "Shall the maker of well-advertised razors, soaps, or foods be allowed to prevent retailers from cutting the fixt price of his wares?" asks the New York *Evening Post.* And if so, how? No flat "yes" or "no" can be given to the first question, this paper reminds us, "for courts have been supplying answers for two decades which have varied with the different cases." One of the recent cases, in which the Supreme Court decided in favor of the manufacturer, was raised by the simple refusal of Colgate and Company to sell its products to certain price-cutting retailers. That was declared lawful. "But the Beech-Nut program went further than this," notes the Newark *News;* "the company insisted that, no matter through how many hands the product passed, the retail price should be everywhere identical." As the Brooklyn *Eagle* explains:

> "The Beech-Nut Company had a checking system by which it could determine where cut-rate stores were getting their supplies and could cut off the distributor furnishing them goods. Numbers and symbols on the cases made this possible. It was apparently doing just what the Colgate people were doing in a different way, more efficiently, and relied on the Colgate decision. But the Federal Trade Commission, under the special law fixing its powers, issued an order that the practise be stopt, and the appeal to the Supreme Court followed."

In the majority opinion of the Supreme Court, Justice Day referred to several previous decisions of the Court in cases under the Sherman Act, and said:

> "By these decisions it is settled that in prosecutions under the Sherman Act a trader is not guilty of violating its terms who simply refuses to sell to others, and he may withhold his goods from those who will not sell them at the prices he fixes at the resale. He may not, consistently with the Act, go beyond the exercise of this right and by contracts or combinations, express or implied, unduly hinder or obstruct the free and natural flow of commerce in the channels of interstate trade.
>
> "The Sherman Act is not involved here except in so far as it shows a declaration of public policy to be considered in determining what are unfair methods of competition, which the Federal Trade Commission is empowered to condemn and suppress."

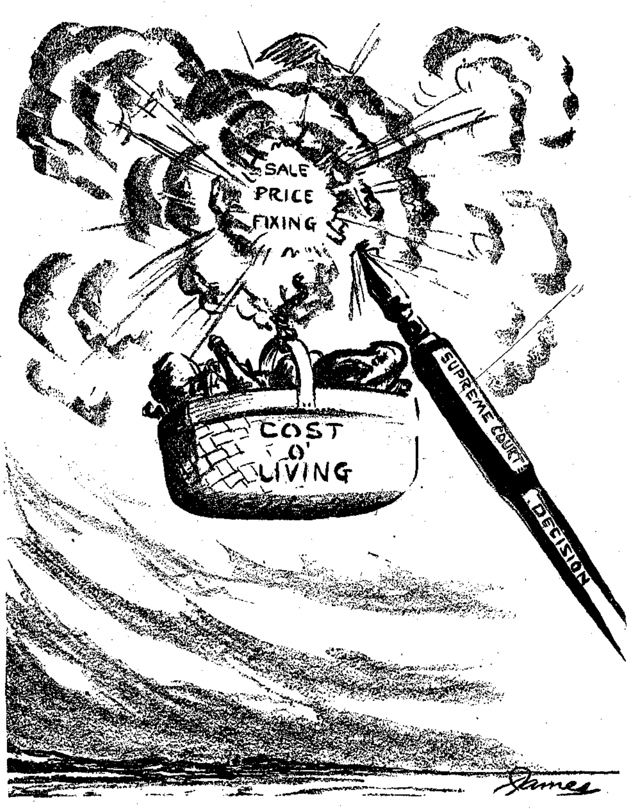
Many editors agree that the lay mind will find it hard to define the line of demarcation, so the Newark *News* points out that—

> "In a nutshell, the decision of the Supreme Court is that while it is perfectly lawful for a company to sell its commodities only to middlemen who will maintain the particular resale prices, it can not compel those middlemen, when they sell to retailers, to fix a definite price the retailers must charge. It puts into effect the principle that whereas competition by wholesaler or jobber may lawfully be eliminated, competition can not lawfully be prevented when the goods reach the hands of retailers."

"Resale price-fixing, however," we are told by the Providence *Journal,* "has been solidly established in mercantile policy, and as customarily practised it has not appeared to be a matter for complaint on grounds of public policy." *The Journal* goes on—

> "The producer distributes his goods subject to an agreement that his agents shall redistribute them at an unvarying price. In imposing this rule, the producer is manifestly not thinking of his own immediate profit, for he gets his price anyway. He is seeking to maintain the standard of his trade-mark, believing that cut prices quoted by his agents for their own benefit will injure its reputation for quality, and ultimately work to his injury. There is, undoubtedly, a restraint of competition in the practise. But, after all, the goods are originally the property of the producer; he can not be compelled to sell them, and presumably he is at liberty to make terms when he sells."

But inasmuch as the Beech-Nut Company has a monopoly on its goods before it disposes of them at all, and can not be compelled to sell them to anybody it does not choose, the minority opinion of the Supreme Court, written by Justice Holmes, can not see that the company's practises have a "dangerous tendency unduly to hinder competition or to create monopoly." Justice Holmes, in his opinion, says he can not see to whom the practises are unfair. Justice McReynolds, dissenting, declares the most apparent defect of the majority verdict is that "it makes unlawful something which would have been lawful had the producer in question been able to keep in its memory the names of unsatisfactory customers and had not placed such a list in writing." "The vote of five to four illustrates how difficult is unanimity of opinion among the highest legal authorities in respect to questions of business," notes the Springfield *Union.* As the New York *Journal of Commerce* puts it:



PUNCTURED.

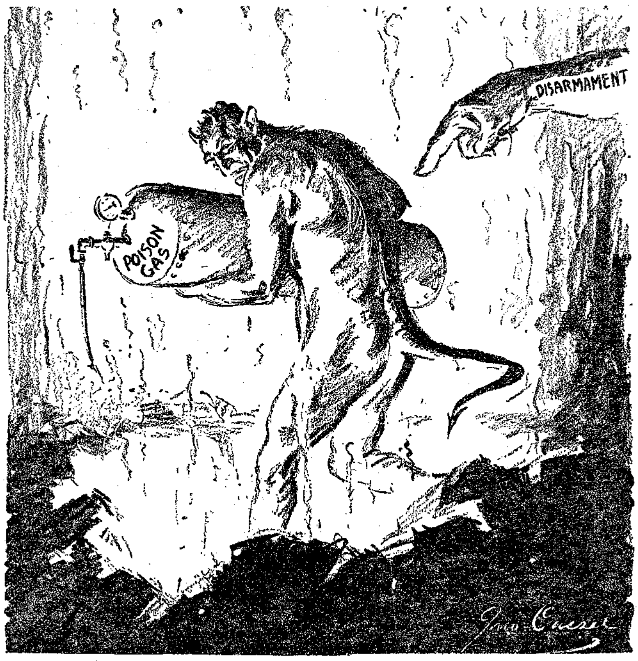
—James in the St. Louis *Star.*

> "The Trade Commission has not shown itself a particularly apt or able body, and its ideas do not coincide with those of the business community. Neither, it should be added, do the recent decisions of the Supreme Court—rendered as they are by bare majorities whose notions of law are certainly no better than those of their colleagues, who are as learned and public spirited as the members of the majority.
>
> "Never before has there been such confusion at Washington, with the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission and other bodies taking diametrically opposed views, while the Supreme Court hands down far-reaching decisions by small majorities and without any good reason of principle upon which to justify itself."

"This is a most unfortunate commercial condition," agrees the Brooklyn *Eagle,* which believes that "if the law is in such a state that the most learned jurists disagree about its interpretation in this fashion, it is the function of Congress to clarify the law on price-fixing, and the sooner this is done the better for business."

WILL THE BAN ON POISON GAS END IT?

THE MOST HOPEFUL ASPECT of the Washington Conference decision to abolish poison gas in warfare appears to be the overwhelming weight of popular sentiment behind it. Before the five great Powers agreed to prohibit the use of poison gas among themselves, and to invite all other nations—including Germany and Russia—to join in outlawing this weapon, there were considered reports of chemical warfare experts from the various countries represented at the Conference, and from the American Advisory Committee, which kept in close touch with the American people. And the people won—after 366,795 men and women from all sections of the country had protested in writing against the use of gas in warfare. Only 19 advocated the retention of gas as a weapon, and they would restrict its use. The General Board of the Navy, it should be added, also urged that gas warfare should be abolished.



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GO BACK!

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

Following the ban on the use of submarines against merchant ships, and the agreement to hold violators guilty of piracy, whether acting under orders or not, the five great Powers placed poison gas in the same class with "poisoning wells, introducing germs of disease, and other abhorrent methods of warfare." The submarine decision "is a great victory for civilization," notes the New York *Tribune*, but the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* thinks that, while "the five Powers have gone far to make the submarine obsolete," and that "if the Conference had done nothing else, it would deserve infinite credit for this one act," nevertheless "the submarine debate was little more than a preliminary to the larger and more painful question of poison gas in warfare." For, points out *The Ledger*, "unregulated air warfare could easily be more terrible than the submarine ever was."

Now that gas has been abolished by agreement, however, many editors are wondering if the ban actually can be enforced. The New York *Tribune* thinks it can be. We read—

> "The signatory Powers at Washington are perhaps powerful enough to make their judgment as to rules of war binding on the conscience and practise of nations generally, whether the latter adhere formally to the new poison gas and submarine declarations or not."

"But every previous effort to civilize warfare went by the board in the World War," recalls the Pittsburgh *Post*, and the New York *World* believes that—

> "Moral obligations to which no penalty is attached are all too likely to sink out of sight once the diplomats come to a deadlock and make the ancient appeal to force. If there were another long and stubborn struggle and if there were plenty of poison gas in reserve it would be strange indeed if one side or the other did not use it in preference to accepting defeat."

"But the Washington verdict," observes the New York *Evening Mail*, "goes to show that the civilized world does not countenance the use of such a barbarous weapon."

WHEN THE STARVING PAY THE FREIGHT

"SHIPPING BUZZARDS" is the not altogether complimentary title invented by the Socialist New York *Call* to describe American shipping men who are said to have increased freight rates to Russian ports within two weeks after $20,000,000 was appropriated by the United States for Russian Relief. As the bill carrying the appropriation also provided that the food, grain and condensed milk for Russia's starving millions should be carried in American vessels, shipping interests, says *The Call*, felt that this would be a good opportunity to raise rates from $6.80 a ton to $8.75—or 30 per cent. This, notes the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, would amount to $2,250,000. Foreign shipping rates are about $5 a ton.

"Having eliminated competition by law, American shipping men immediately proceeded to jack up their rates," charges the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, altho New York shipping men deny that there has been an increase. "And shipping men," says a statement in the New York *Journal of Commerce* "object to having" all operators jumbled together in one sweeping indictment. Shipping men assert, moreover, that even the $8.75 rate would barely return a fair profit. "There is not a single shipping interest in this city to-day which has not in the last two years been run at a loss," contends the Brooklyn *Citizen*. Then there is little chance of a return cargo, contend shipping interests, and one company points out that it has a Norwegian ship that costs $190 a day to operate, while an American ship of the same size costs $268 a day. "That tells the story of the high cost of operating American ships, and the rates that result from this expense," says one ship operator.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover, however, says he "can not understand why rates should increase about 30 per cent. immediately after Congress passed legislation providing that the food for Russia must be shipped in American vessels." Mr. Hoover, therefore, has asked the Shipping Board to allocate some thirty ships to the American Relief Administration so that food and grain may be carried to Russia at cost. The saving in rates will be used for the purchase of famine supplies.

Despite this happy outcome—for the starving—agree the Providence *Journal*, the Boston *Transcript*, the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, and several other papers of seaboard cities, "shipping interests have forfeited the sympathy and incurred the condemnation of the public by their act." "They have attempted to profiteer on a work of mercy," agrees the Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch*. As the Newark *News* declares in no uncertain terms:

> "If the increase is not absolutely necessary, then it is blood money. There is no other way to characterize it. This puts the burden of proof squarely at the door of the shipping companies. If the jump in the rate is made for the purpose of intensifying whatever impression may exist that we ought to have ship subsidy, and the American people ever find it out, subsidy will be flat as a pancake for a generation to come."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Yap is to be an ami-cable station.—*Washington Post.*

France evidently thinks the U-boat is all right if it is her boat.—*Washington Post.*

Balances of power are not adjusted for weighing justice.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

You can wipe your business slate clean by getting rid of all the sponges.—*Washington Post.*

The Ingersolls are the latest to disprove the adage that Time is Money.—*New York Evening Post.*

America might assist in discouraging war by hereafter keeping her military inventions to herself.—*Washington Star.*

That Missouri grandmother who has gone to college evidently figures that she is old enough to know better.—*Washington Post.*

We read that a Frenchman is able to make gold from lead. That is nothing. Any plumber can do that.—*Charleston Gazette.*

"Counsel is cheaper than warfare," says the President. Well, perhaps he doesn't know the same lawyers we do.—*Manila Bulletin.*

Boston's new mayor is Curley, but she is still far ahead of those cities whose mayors are crooked.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

There were 64 lynchings in the United States in 1921. Let's pass that by and talk about lawlessness in Mexico.—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.*

Also the Conference has helped to an appreciation of the difficulties and accomplishment of the Wilson diplomacy.—*Springfield Republican.*

It may be well to remember that we can't kill the dogs of war by trimming off their ears or cutting off their tails.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

During December 34 new oil wells were opened in Mexico, indicating that the condition of the Mexican people will soon again become a matter of international concern.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

"My course in the future," says Mr. Debs, "will depend a great deal upon how long I am out of jail." Tut, tut, Mr. Debs. A great many capitalists think along that very same line.—*Kansas City Star.*

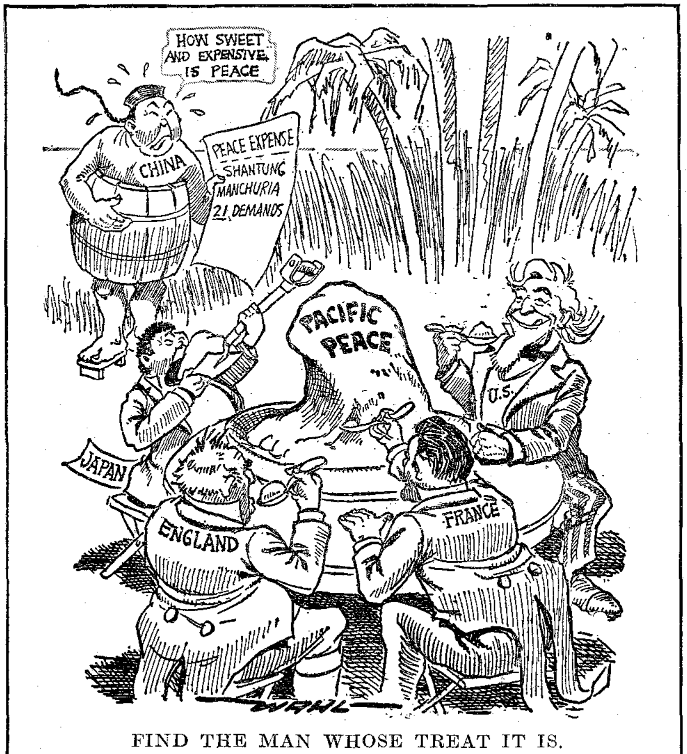
The actions of Germany as a debtor are what we might expect considering her actions as a fighter.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Women have been driving men out of coal mines, but we haven't heard of the ladies preventing men from working in diamond mines.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Moonshine prices are dropping in New York, but this is not in the least illogical. Moonshine dealers are killing off their consumers.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

Santa Claus was banished from Zion City because Voliva doesn't believe in him. For ourselves, we find it easier to believe in Santa Claus than in Voliva.—*Buffalo Express.*

Japan may have failed to get the United States on her side, but we would wager that before the Conference is over she gets something on the side, anyhow.—*Manila Bulletin.*



FIND THE MAN WHOSE TREAT IT IS.

—Wahl in the Sacramento *Bee.*

China's open door, to obviate a jam, should be of the revolving kind.—*Toledo Blade.*

No, a four-power treaty doesn't mean horse power; just horse sense.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Treaties can be relied on to keep the Senate alive and kicking. —*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Our advice to De Valera is not to get into any fight with the Irish.—*New York Tribune.*

What China desires, evidently, is a sphere of influence in China.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Excepting that Congress will be in session, the outlook for 1922 is rather cheerful.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

When a woman says her husband is the light of her life, he probably does not go out very often.—*Charleston Gazette.*

It costs a third of a billion dollars to run New York for a year, and we doubt if it is worth it.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Germany appears to be almost as certain of her inability to pay as she was of her inability to lose.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Personally we are rather anxious for peace in Ireland so as to see what will happen next.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

The ant used to be considered the model of industry, but since the Volstead act the worm has come into its own.—*Manila Bulletin.*

Since we have been sampling moonshine we begin to understand why life on our satellite has long been extinct.—*New York Tribune.*

The way China is treated sometimes we wonder she doesn't go into her famous open door and slam it behind her.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

The rest of the Powers say that Russia must recognize her debts. We suggest that she get a little more familiar and meet a few of them.—*Manila Bulletin.*

The Times will publish a series of articles "from Wilson's secret documents" obtained in a conference of "open covenants of peace openly arrived it."—*New York Call.*

De Valera is somewhat in the position of the lone juryman who could not have his way because of the attitude of eleven stubborn men.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Our prediction is that the citizens of the Irish Free State will have just as much fun fighting among themselves as they had fighting England.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

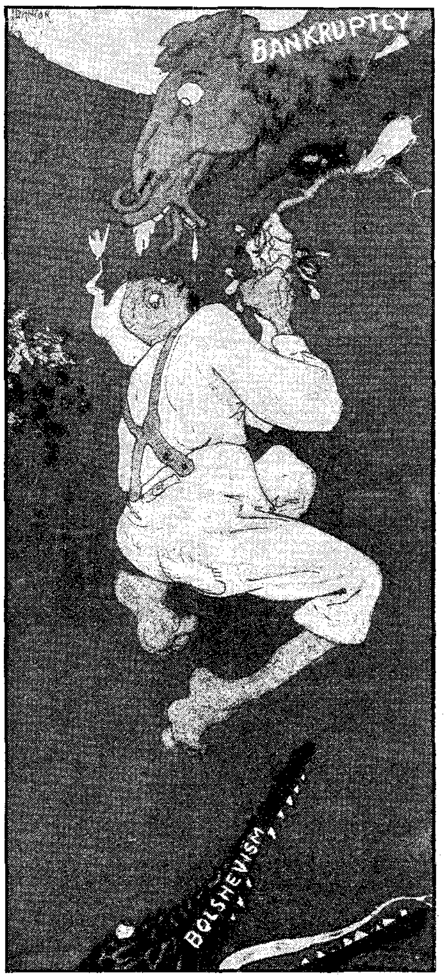
That Wilson foundation which is now being established is not to be confused with the one that the Republican administration is using for its foreign policies.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

President Harding assured Mr. Quezon that there would be no backward step in Philippine policy. Governor Wood's report says that the granting of independence at this time would be a backward step.—*Manila Bulletin.*

A girl learns a lot at school. The "freshmen" at an Eastern college for girls say that a man should earn $20,000 a year before he is to be considered as marriageable, but the seniors put the figures at $2,000.—*Charleston Gazette.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

GERMANY AT THE CANNES CONFERENCE



THE GERMAN COIGN OF VANTAGE.

"Between bankruptcy and Bolshevism."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

A HEAD-ON COLLISION of Germany's most brilliant figures in the opposing political camps, Dr. Walter Rathenau, Minister of Reconstruction, and Hugo Stinnes, the all-round financial and industrial colossus of the new Fatherland, is the result of the selection of Dr. Rathenau to represent Germany at the Cannes Conference. *Germania*, the mouthpiece of Chancellor Wirth, and bitter antagonist of the Stinnes faction, charges that the fight waged against the policy of Wirth and Rathenau "harms Germany's prestige abroad and causes people to despise the Germans." This is particularly the case in England, where "every one who fights Wirth and Rathenau is judged morally as not more than a little nigger, and assuredly proud Albion does not make friends with niggers." This delicate repartee of *Germania* draws from the Junker *Deutsche Tageszeitung* the following:

> "Stinnes—a little nigger! It is well known that Stinnes stands in the front line of those who are fighting Wirth and Rathenau and their policies, and that Chancellor Wirth probably vividly remembers the sharp criticism which Stinnes meted out to him and Rathenau recently."

Meanwhile, the news that Germany is to assist at the Cannes Conference "to speak when spoken to, and to answer when asked," caused a violent revival of paper mark strength on the Berlin Bourse. Berlin dispatches inform us that the rise of the mark enables the German Government to buy with advantage on the international Bourse, and industrial leaders are known to have securities to the value of about $1,000,000,000 on deposit at home and abroad. They are said to have accumulated this sum to buy fresh supplies of raw materials in the world markets of cotton, wool, copper and iron. Until now industrial stocks have been quoted at low prices because big business men delayed buying until the political outlook became more favorable. If the mark were to increase permanently in value, however, it would throw German business into a turmoil, as all calculations are based on the dollar being worth two hundred marks, but, we are told, "if the industrials could drive the mark up to nearly double that value for a few days, it would place German industry once again in a prime position." This hint of Germany's financial solvency is strikingly strengthened by a statement from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, quoted in full at the end of this article, in which it is shown that the tax per person according to the German budget is $13.88, while in France the tax per person is $45.22.

That the outside world may not be "misled" by the Bourse enthusiasm over the Cannes Conference, the proper note of cynicism appears in the German press, as for instance when the Hamburg *Fremdenblatt* explains that England is "worried about the possible destruction of Germany, because Germany's suffering means suffering for England also," as the last three years have shown. The *Tägliche Rundschau* gloomily predicts that the upshot of the Conference will be "financial control of Germany by the Entente," and the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* says sneeringly that Dr. Walter Rathenau and the other German delegates to Cannes go to "cool their heels in the Entente anteroom." It is explained in Berlin dispatches that the German delegates, who are the strongest financial and economic experts of the country, "will be heard, but will have no direct participation in the decisions reached." Yet the mere fact that the Allied conferees desire to hear the German experts is described by some German writers as a "hopeful indication that the Allies wish to leave no stone unturned to find the right answer to the question as to the limit to be put to the gold payments of Germany." The Berlin *Zeit* sees no prospect in Cannes of a betterment of the situation, and maintains that it is impossible for Germany to carry out her obligations, while other papers find a crumb of solace in the fact that the "choking" of Germany will be a little while delayed, and this gain of space and time "may mean much." In the Berlin *Tageblatt* Dr. Berhard Dernburg declares that none of the Entente nations would be able to pay the debt that Germany is expected to pay, or to stand up under Germany's burden. He does not believe that a brief postponement will solve the problem which can be properly settled only when sufficient time is allowed to Germany to raise the necessary cash without the use of artificial means, and adds:

> "England is struggling under a burden of debt as it is, and it would be impossible for her people to assume an annual payment of £200,000,000 for generations to come, altho she is in full possession of her national economic facilities, with her merchant fleet and spheres of influence undiminished. France has the Saar valley and has regained Alsace, but should any one demand 90,000,000,000 francs yearly of France, she would immediately become bankrupt—would be as insolvent as Germany."

But Dr. Dernburg does take comfort in the fact that the Cannes Conference is in a certain sense a sequel to the Washington Conference, which compelled the French to "abandon their destructive anti-German policy." A well-known financial and commercial newspaper, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, points out that if Germany obtained a postponement of payment only for the January and February reparation instalments, she would again be facing a similar crisis within a very few months. The real problem is the matter of reparations as a whole, and behind this problem is the ominous larger question "whether Europe can yet be saved from the dire effects of the war by common sense, or whether it is to be cast remorselessly into catastrophic disaster." The *Freiheit* observes:

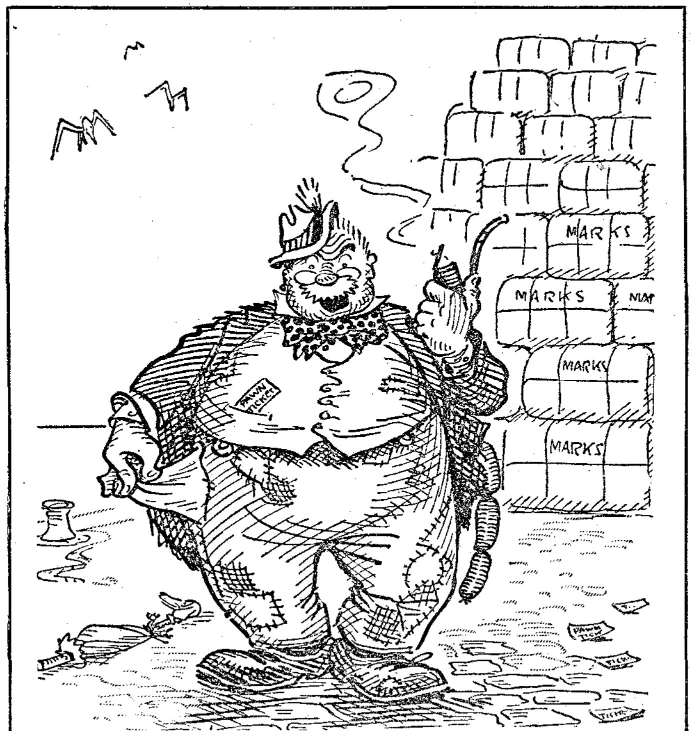
"There can be no reconstruction or restoration of Europe's economic life as long as economic impossibilities are required from Germany. Leading circles in England recognize this fact, and one discerns in the British press that Mr. Lloyd George holds the same opinion. Thus it seems possible to believe that a union of international economics and politics will soon come into being, altho this may seem too optimistic an expectation."

In France the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues statistics showing the relative financial condition of France and Germany, and they are of significant interest in connection with the above German comment, for according to French editors they provide "excellent arguments for the French stand on reparations." The figures are reduced to dollars at the rate of exchange in September, and read as follows:

"The German foreign debt is $787,250,000; interior funded debt, $850,250,000; interior floating debt, $2,111,110,000, whereas France's foreign debt is $6,856,000,000; interior funded debt, $10,171,000,000, and interior floating debt, $7,499,000,000.

"To meet the financial obligations of the Treaty of Versailles Germany has designated for the budget $787,000,000, whereas France to meet reconstruction of the devastated regions has designated a budget of $1,570,000,000.

"According to the tables the German budget makes the tax per person $13.88. At the same time the French tax per head is $45.22.



JINGO—GERMAN STYLE.

"Ve don'd vant to pay,
But, by Chinko, if ve do,
Ve've got no ships,
Ve've got no coal,
Und ve gif de marks to you."

—*The Daily Express* (London).

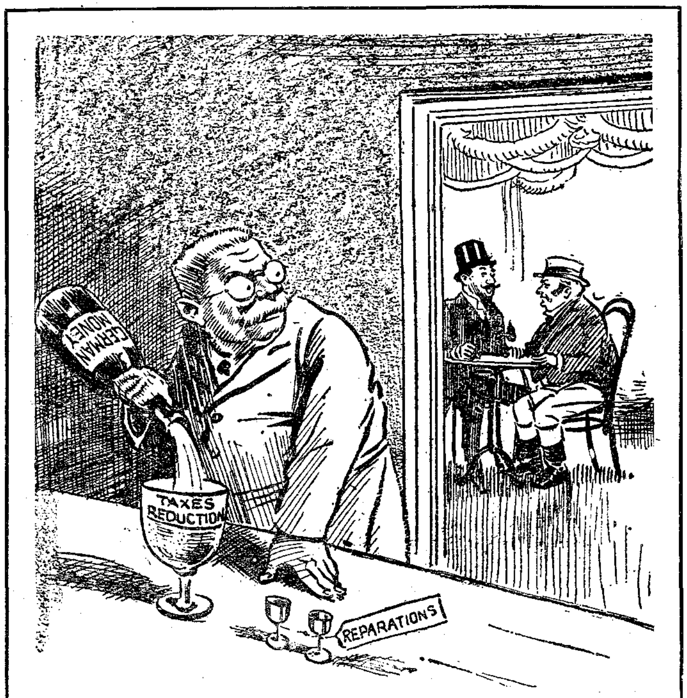
"The German fiscal year is May 1 to April 3; and the French, January 1 to December 3.

"The tables also contain the comparative cost of living. A kilogram of bread in Germany is 3½ cents, in France 8.22 cents.

"In Germany a ton of coal costs $2.05, in France $9.56. Transportation of a ten-ton railway car 1,000 kilometers: Germany, $60, and France, $178.50."

A NEW ZEALAND WORD TO AMERICA

When America expresses her considered judgment, political construction may be commenced in earnest, and it is high time that such beginning should be made, declares the Auckland *Weekly News*, which laments that for three years the affairs of the world have been drifting "because the nation aspiring to moral leadership has been unable to make up its mind." Mr. Harding may prove himself as much an idealist as his predecessor, but "one with a much sounder instinct for firm ground," and it notes with satisfaction his suggestion to perpetuate the Washington Conference as the machinery for the closer association of nations by including Germany and other Powers. This shows that he has "traveled very far since, as a candidate for the Presidency, he was attacking the League of Nations," and of course the world has traveled very far with him "even since the present Conference met." We read then:



"OURSELVES ALONE."

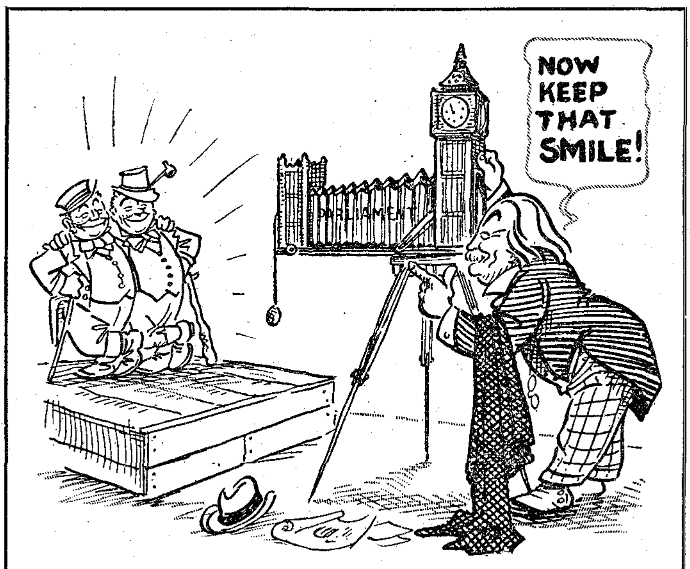
"Ve keep der big glass for us!"

—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

"When Mr. Harding speaks of an association of nations, does he speak for his country, or only as Mr. Wilson spoke? It is far from clear. The majority of over seven millions which sent him to Washington was not representative of a political party. It stood for a union of discontents, and the judgment of the United States upon the League of Nations and the Treaty of Versailles is still in doubt. Mr. Harding appears to be moving toward a repudiation of the Republican theory of 'splendid isolation,' but is he sure of his people? The world can not afford to lay its plans upon the assumption of American cooperation and then suffer another rejection. But if the United States are ready for an association of nations, and ready for the full measure of participation which alone would give the association life, then the international outlook undergoes a profound change for the better. Europeans may wonder why the League of Nations should be superseded when it is in being and when it is willing to change its Covenant to meet American requirements. They may wonder whether Mr. Harding's candor is not equal to the confession that the dangers apprehended in the League are mythical. But Europeans, finding the burden of international affairs almost insupportable without American aid, are not disposed to grudge some concessions to American particularism. If America desires an association of the nations, let it enunciate a plan. Then it may be hoped that the statesmanship of the Old and New World will be large enough to combine the best points of the League Covenant and the American plan."

A FORECAST OF THE IRISH FREE STATE

MOVEMENTS GROWING TO POWER during the past twenty-five years enter upon their highest opportunity with the inauguration of the Irish Free State, and in order that readers outside the country may have some notion of what Ireland will be like under the new order, the London *Outlook* calls upon "A. E." (George Russell), a famous authority on Irish affairs. His vision of the future, he tells us, can be likened only to that of an artist who tries to depict a coast from a boat on a tossing sea. Now he is on the crest of the wave, and the next instant he is in the hollow, and there is nothing before him but wild water. So it follows that he can "only speculate on the outcome of national character" in the new situation. He points out that there are "four great currents of energy and thought in Ireland, all of which have encountered great opposition," and adds:



THE HAPPY "FOLK"-US.

The Daily Express (London).

"The first, which is political, is directed to secure Irish liberty. The second is intellectual, and its object is to create an Irish culture based on the great Gaelic tradition, uniting this with modern thought. The third is economic, and its energies are directed to building up a social order in Ireland, democratic and cooperative in character. The fourth of these currents animates the proletarians in Ireland who have been adopting the methods of organization and social ideals which are becoming common property among the workers in all modern communities. . . .

"A quarter of a century ago Sir Horace Plunkett and his colleagues of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society cast a new economic generalization into the minds of the Irish people. He advocated agricultural cooperation, and his message was so well received, he found so many enthusiastic and disinterested helpers, that to-day many speak of the ideal Ireland as a cooperative commonwealth. Already about one hundred and thirty thousand Irish farmers, and these the best, are united, in over one thousand cooperative associations. These were originally started for some one particular purpose, such as butter-making, the purchase of requirements, or the sale of produce, but very soon these societies for special purposes began to change their character, to enlarge their objects, until they became what I might call general purpose societies.

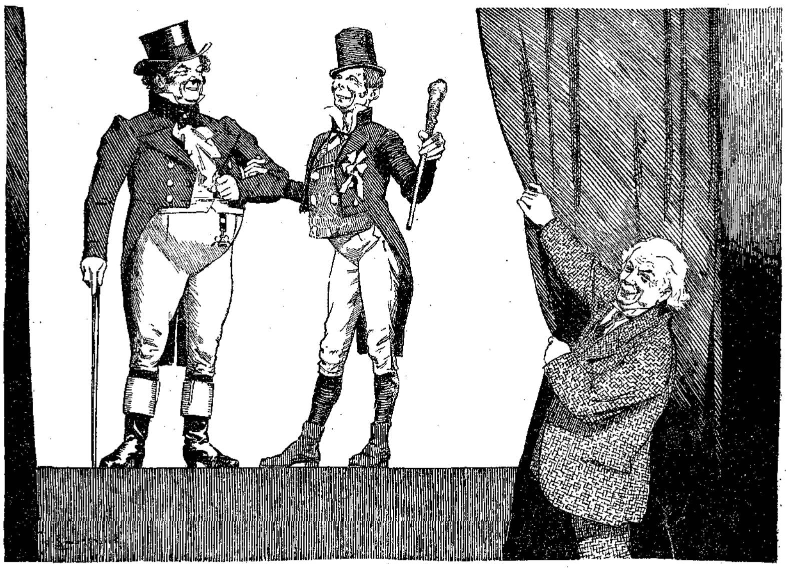
"If this tendency goes on, as I have no doubt it will, because it is economically beneficial, we shall find rural Ireland in the next generation with endless rural communities, each covering an area of about four or five miles, around the center of business, all buying together, manufacturing together, and marketing together, using their organization for social and educational as well as for business purposes. These again would be linked up by national federations, or groups of them would conspire together for enterprises too great for parish associations to undertake."

In the opinion of this observer, the stability of national life in Ireland would best be maintained by the balancing economic forces adverted to just above, "rather than by the artificial methods of senates with venerable ancients to offset the vehement radicals elected to more democratic assemblies," and he proceeds:

"No Government in the world has hitherto trusted the people it governs. I am sufficient of an anarchist to have a dread of the state, which is rarely a fountain of lovable or desirable life. I hope, in Ireland, for some thousands of self-governing economic communities, minute nations in fact, leaving but little for central government to do for them. I have thought long over the wisdom of Chinese Laotze, who said: 'The reason the people are so difficult to govern is because there is so much policy,' and I rather dread an Irish government, with its coming long overdue, beginning work with the ferocity of the new broom, trying to justify the sacrifices made to obtain power by attempting in five years what more placid states would consider well achieved in twenty-five. Laotze says again: 'The wise ruler will let his people alone and they will let him alone,' and I hope the help the Irish state will give to its people will be mainly encouragement for self-help rather than the pressing upon them of a spoon heaped high with good things manufactured in the state laboratories of thought."

As to the evolution of Irish labor, we are told that at present it is "a curious complexity" because—

"It is as loyal as any section of the Irish people to the political nationalism of Sinn Fein, and with that it avows acceptance of the socialist generalizations about state or national control of land and industry. If it presses for state socialism in Ireland, in my opinion it will pursue an ideal most hopeless of attainment in that country, because it could not secure a majority for this policy either by political or revolutionary methods. There are over five hundred thousand peasant proprietors in Ireland, men who would pour boiling lead on anybody who tried to nationalize their land, the land they had sweated sixty years to pay for, for which they went to prison and endured many hardships during the long agrarian agitations. Most of them are workers themselves, employing no labor except that of their families. The number of agricultural proletarians who theoretically might be expected to support a policy of land nationalization in the hope they would raise their own status, is only about one-third of the number of farmers, and such proportions, in my opinion, offer no hope for the advocates of this policy."



THE FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE.

Lloyd George presents two famous favorites in an entirely new act—"Erin Go Free!"

—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

BRITAIN PUZZLED BY FRANCE

MUCH RELIEF is felt in French official circles over the Anglo-French Defense Treaty, we are told, which is not a "compact of guaranty," but such an accord as will permit France to make an immense saving in the upkeep of her Army while at the same time relieving her anxiety concerning Germany. Nevertheless, many English newspapers remain puzzled by the French attitude on the submarine question and describe France's demand for a large submarine fleet as "unnecessary and impracticable." The press further informs us that the French naval ideas are having their effect on the Italian program of submarine construction and anti-submarine defense, and an Italian representative at Washington is quoted as saying rather meaningly: "Our future submarine construction would depend on the state of public feeling in case of the armaments of any other nation—there is no need of singling out any one—should reach such a point that there might be danger for us." As to the impracticability of the French submarine stand London dispatches report British naval opinion as affirming that the French naval authorities must be fully aware that the construction of 90,000 tons of submarines implies much more than the building of such craft. They would require, we read, an immense amount of oil fuel, would need mothering ships, which would mean a big surface tonnage, and these mothering ships would require special armed vessels to protect them. Inquiring into the motive of France on the submarine question, "a Student of Politics," writing in the London *Daily Chronicle*, known as Lloyd George's newspaper, expresses the opinion that there is more logic in the French argument than is generally conceded by the British, but it is a logic that if pushed far enough might lead to war between Great Britain and France. Americans seem to think that France is playing for a friendly diplomatic bargain, says this writer, but "whoever heard of any one collecting explosives in order to make the fires of future friendships burn brighter?" He thinks the motive must be a strong one that makes France "willing to get cross with the United States, to brush British sentiment the wrong way, and to wreck the hopes of disarmament on which the regeneration of Europe, moral and material, largely depends." We read then:

> "The only motive strong enough is fear—irrational it may be, but genuine fear. Fear of what? To that there can be only one answer, namely, fear of a war in which British sea power may be used against her. Mr. Balfour's language at the Conference makes it quite clear that we should regard a great French submarine fleet as a danger to ourselves, and should have to build against it.
>
> "Submarines are cheaper than battle-ships, but competition in submarines and anti-submarines might easily eat up all our economies on capital ships. The result would be that France would relatively be no stronger at sea than she is now, but when fear drives, considerations of that kind have never deterred any one from folly. It is only when fear is disarmed that naval or material disarmament is possible.
>
> "The idea that France can possibly be afraid of us may sound paradoxical to our ears. That France should still be afraid of Germany taxes credulity, but that she should be afraid of an England which has never in its history been in so pacific a mood as now, and which has still, despite the heavy drafts made on it of late, a big fund of affection for France, seems to be carrying politics to bedlam."

The Daily Chronicle's contributor, who signs himself "A Student of Politics" is said in London dispatches to be Herbert Sidebotham, and he goes on to point out that the "whole idiom of French thought in politics is still military." Altho the next French Chamber may not think in terms of the "balance of power and strategical combinations," we are told that the present Chamber does, and "if there is an imaginable military situation in which the possession of a fleet might make for France the difference between victory and defeat, you may depend upon it that that is the sort of contingency which France has in her mind." According to this frank English writer, Mr. Balfour's argument that the submarine "is of no military use except to sink merchant ships" was carried much too far, for sea power was decisive in the last war, and might be decisive in a future war between France and Germany. This informant proceeds:

> "Suppose, for example, they were at war, and that we thought France was in the wrong and wanted to end the war. We need not use a single British soldier; it would be quite enough for us to place our sea power at the disposal of Germany and to threaten to land a German army on the coasts of France. France could defeat that strategy by submarines, but probably in no other way. Mr. Balfour's argument that no transports were sunk by German submarines between here and France proves nothing, for the Dover Narrows were held by the Allies, and the voyage was from one friendly coast to another. But submarines based on Dover or on Calais could certainly make it impossible for a large fleet of transports to pass the straits.
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> "Mr. Balfour put his argument against the submarine too high, and, in fact, persuaded no other Powers, for Italy, Japan and the United States, as well as France, have a belief in the defensive use of the submarine.
>
> "This example is quoted, not because it is probable, but because it helps us to understand the way in which the French mind may be working.
>
> "'Disarm'? We can imagine a perfectly candid Frenchman exclaiming, 'That means that you, with your greater sea power, will be arbiter and can at any moment turn our flank. I like you, but I can't trust you so far. You like me to-day, but you may like Germany better to-morrow. I can't fortify the whole of my coast line. No submarines, forsooth! That is all very well for you who can not be hurt except by a blockade, and to a more limited extent by air raids, but for me it is a different story.'
>
> "This kind of argument may be unwise. There may be a complete reply to it. But at any rate it helps us to understand that there is a case which has got to be met. If it is not met nothing is more probable than that the irritation of naval competition will sooner or later lead to war between us. The truth is that this submarine controversy has discovered weak spots in the methods of the Washington Conference. Given reasonable good-will, it was not very difficult to make arrangements between rivals separated by thousands of miles of ocean; but the crowded waters of Europe and its criss-cross political disputes make a far more complicated problem. There will have to be another conference to deal with European disarmament, and far bolder methods will have to be employed."

The Daily Chronicle's "Student of Politics" concludes by restating a scheme he has already outlined for the solution of the problems of disarmament, by which there would be established a new league of peace, containing as members Great Britain, France and Germany, for he says, "we want a citizenship of Europe."

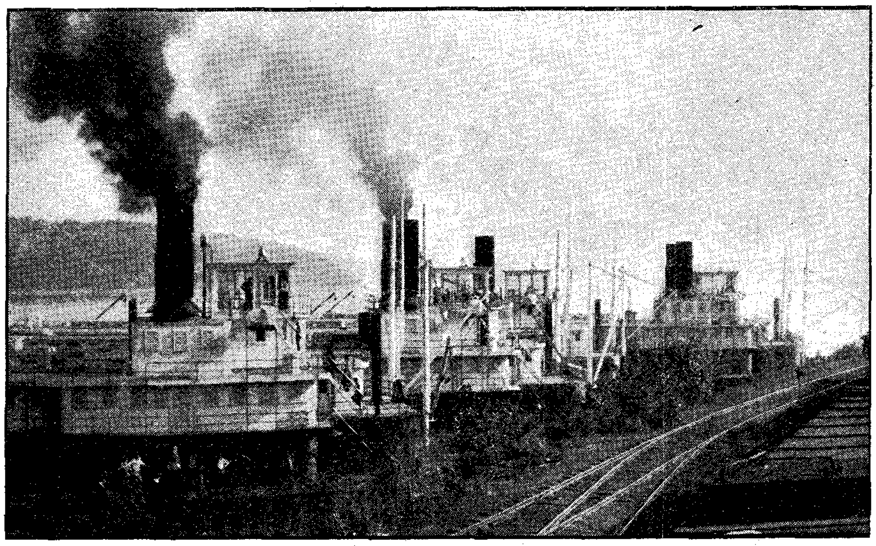
The series of manifestations in the English press and among English politicians that tend to represent the French, as "nothing less than unchained imperialists, capable of resuming submarine warfare in German fashion," excites wounded surprize among French editors, we learn from the Paris *Liberté*, which declares that after obtaining the preservation of her powerful fleet, England denies France "the right to protect our coasts with a sufficient number of submarines." This daily avers that "the French demand of 90,000 tons of submarines means 66 to guard the Mediterranean, the Atlantic and the Channel. This means really 50, if we allow for those which are always under repair." *La Liberté* points out, furthermore, as do various other French newspapers, that before the war, when Germany was steadily executing her program to increase her fleet, Great Britain was far from using the tone toward Germany that she is now using toward France. Great Britain, it is said, at once becomes disturbed "when France gives the slightest sign of her independence." The Paris *Intransigeant* assures us that "the French brain can not comprehend the emotion which has taken possession of at least a part of British public opinion over the idea that France will not renounce her submarine defense." It notes "the suddenness of Great Britain's attack, when a month ago nobody even spoke of submarines," and adds:

> "Supposing war should break out in Europe and Great Britain as has happened, should remain remain neutral. France would have renounced one of her most powerful defenses to please Great Britain. Can we seriously be asked to do that?"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

THE NEW MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT

THE OLD MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT, famous in song and story, with its tall stacks spouting fire, its "nigger on the safety valve," its dangerous races, and its chanting, roistering roustabouts, is fast becoming a thing of the past, and in its place is coming a fleet of modern steel vessels, as different from the old type as an Atlantic liner is from Columbus's *Santa Maria.* Randolph Edgar, writing in *The Northwestern Miller* (Minneapolis) reminds us that Mark Twain called the Mississippi River a wonderful book; but not a book to be read and thrown aside, for it has a new story to tell every day. The pilot-author wrote of the river in the heyday of its glory when the only practical means of transportation between St. Louis and New Orleans and the sole method of travel between St. Louis and St. Paul was by boat. Mr. Edgar goes on:



THE NEW TYPE OF MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT.

"The gorgeous romance of the river of that day has yet to be told; the huge white packets, the unique river men, assorted gallantry, escaped slaves, card-sharpers—the characters are waiting for a master's touch to give them life.

"When the railroads were built and the river traffic waned, the type of steamboat remained the same. It was a type as distinctive from the craft of other rivers as a vessel of the Nile. Altho the sidewheel type prevalent before the Civil War was to a certain extent superseded by the sternwheeler, the type, nevertheless, remained the same. The boats which shoved rafts down the river were necessarily sternwheelers, while the later boats of the Diamond Jo Line, a line which was in existence until a few years ago, and the boats of the Davidsohn Line, which sent its famous *Phil Sheridan* to Minnetonka, were as a rule sidewheelers. The advantage of the sidewheeler lay in the boat being able to come about in a smaller area than the sternwheeler, and this was accomplished by reversing one wheel and going ahead with the other—the wheels operating on different shafts.

"But sidewheelers and sternwheelers, a few propellers and craft driven by what was called the 'dollar-wheel'—all gradually disappeared from the river after the St. Louis cyclone, which destroyed whole fleets of the old-time steamboats. On the Lower Mississippi the Anchor Line, owning the largest boats on the river, went into liquidation, and twelve years later the Diamond Jo Line, which ran steamers between St. Louis and St. Paul, sold its fleet, which eventually became converted into excursion craft for service between St. Louis and near-by points. The last trip to be made by a rafter was in 1906, or thereabouts, and on the way down the river the boat stopt at Albany, Ill., where Captain Steven B. Hanks, a cousin of Lincoln, came aboard and piloted for the remainder of the trip. He was the first pilot on a Mississippi rafter, and the last.

"At the close of navigation this autumn the only remaining packet on the Upper Mississippi was a boat running between St. Louis and Dubuque; except for this packet and a few small craft the surface of the river lay deserted, and the long successive history of steamboating between Dubuque and St. Paul was broken. It must therefore have come as a surprize to many of the river towns when during the last week in October a fleet of large boats built upon entirely new lines suddenly appeared churning the water with supprest force, and with a vast amount of escaping steam disappeared even as they had come. They probably seemed monstrosities of some sort; the pilot's nightmare, as it were. One fancies the oldest inhabitant taking one look at the new arrivals and hastily seeking the seclusion of his cabin from where he hears their powerful breathing: loudly at first, and then diminishing as he regains his poise.

"They are, as a matter of fact, the new government boats built at Stillwater and sent through the St. Croix River down the Mississippi to St. Louis. It is the initial move to reestablish navigation to the Gulf. And since a new era in commerce (as they say) is dependent upon the success or failure of these boats, which the Government has built at a government cost of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars apiece to set an example, it only remains to be seen exactly what sort of an example this revolutionary, rather than evolutionary, craft will be. One instinctively feels that the designer was possibly more at home on the Atlantic seaboard than the Mississippi—but this is merely an impression. The boats are said to have been designed to draw four feet—they actually draw two feet. Twenty-eight inches has been considered in the past a safe draught for an ordinary steamboat. The details of the trip down the river are lacking. Two of the four boats were finished October 18 (the keels being laid in May, 1920), and the two embryos were towed by the completed boats to St. Louis where the former will be finished and put in commission by spring.

"The four boats, named *Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota* and *Illinois,* with a uniform length of 265 feet, will each tow two barges, which will be used, of course, entirely for freight. The boats themselves are merely and literally the machinery of the combination with quarters for the crew. They will carry no cargo whatsoever. The combined horsepower of the engines on each boat is two thousand, and the engine-room being partially in the hold the cylinders are consequently raised to the level of the shafts extending to the sternwheel, thus necessitating the approach to the cylinders by rungs. The hulls are of steel construction.

"If the boats are successful it will mean the establishing of a trade route from St. Paul, or possibly Minneapolis, to the Gulf of Mexico.

"Loading and discharging devices at terminals are, of course, as important in a system as the boats themselves. As the Federal Commissioner of Corporations wrote in a report several years ago on water transportation: 'There are four fundamental requirements for all water terminals: good wharfs, warehouses and storage facilities, mechanical appliances for trans-shipment of freight, and belt-line railway connection with adjacent railroads and industrial concerns.'

"But this, perhaps, is 'another story' the river has to tell."

THE SHIP-SCRAPPING INDUSTRY

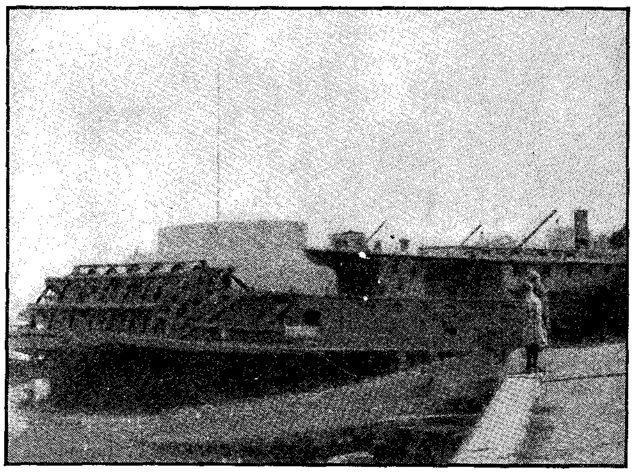
THE ARMAMENT CONFERENCE bids fair to start a new industry in the United States—that of scrapping effete naval vessels. This industry, we are told by a contributor to *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland), already exists in England. In a recent conference with naval officials at Philadelphia, steel-makers, ship-builders, financiers and scrap-dealers were represented, in an effort to decide how best to dispose of obsolete craft. The Navy decided about two weeks ago, it was stated, to attempt to create a "Ship-breaking" industry in the United States. There are several hundred thousand tons of vessels to be scrapped in the near future. It was explained that while the Navy offers to sell the ships upon a cash basis, it would prefer to enter into negotiations with a company to start the "ship-breaking" industry, as there will be considerable work for such an industry in the not distant future. We read on:

"According to the terms of the proposed naval holiday there will be between 400,000 and 500,000 tons of ships to be scrapped. In addition there are several new naval vessels building which must be scrapped and these may be added to the list which will be turned over to the contemplated industry.

"Upon the basis of estimates prepared by the Navy, it was stated that the scrap requirements of the American steel industry is 500,000 tons a month. This is shown in reports collected by the Navy Department from the various steel industries. It was also set forth at the hearing that the thickest of the armor on the ships could be cut by an acetylene torch. The average thickness of the plate on a ship of the *Maine* class is 13 inches altho it measures to 19 inches at certain points.

"It was pointed out that the Navy would be willing to sell the ships upon a deferred payment plan, thereby enabling a company to enter the business of ship breaking. Under this plan 10 per cent. of the purchase price would be required at the time of making the bid and 15 per cent. more within 30 days, the balance being paid in semiannual installments over a three-year period and secured by surety bond. Interest at 5 per cent. would be required on the deferred payments. The sales plan would provide definitely for breaking up the ships, as the Jones Act would be invoked forbidding the disposal to foreign interests of any ship which first did not receive the approval of the Shipping Board. In the case of the cruisers *Brooklyn* and *Columbia*, it is suggested that these vessels might be disarmed and converted to commercial uses. Some such conversion of some of the other lighter and faster vessels may also be considered.

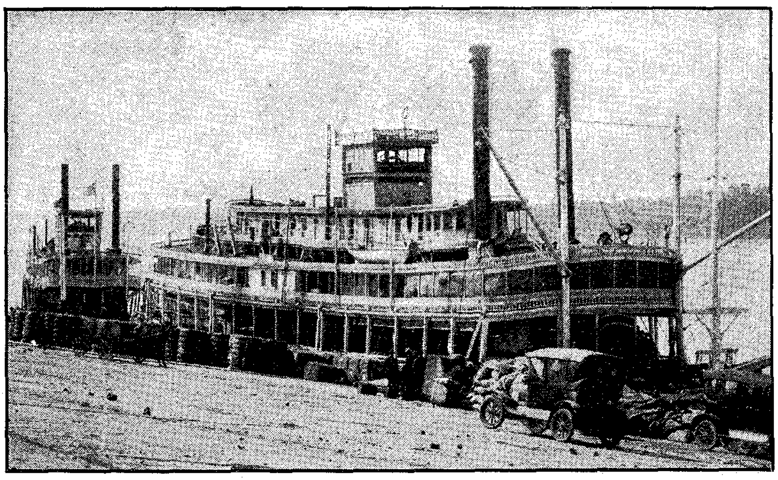
"In the case of the battleships, however, only scrapping is believed to be possible. Practically everything movable and of value upon the *Maine*, *Missouri* and *Wisconsin* has been removed and the ships are merely hulks ready to be broken up and converted to scrap."



THE STERN WHEEL
Of a new Mississippi River steamer

A TOE FOR A THUMB

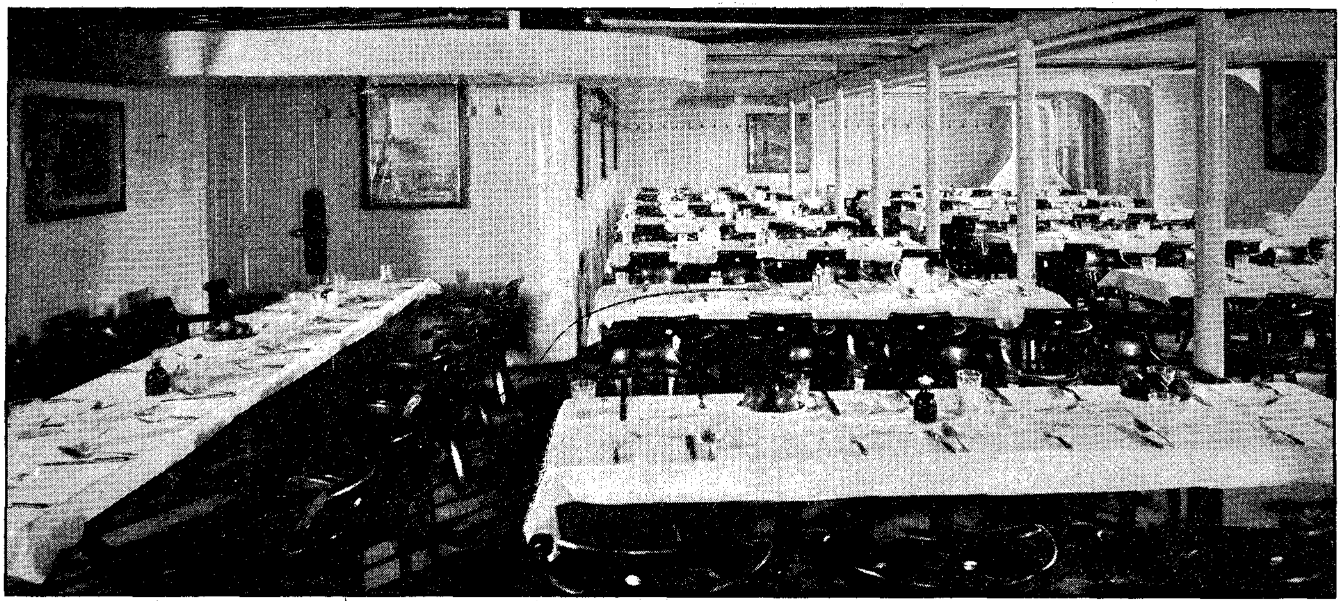
THE IMPETUS given to plastic surgery by the war has resulted in discoveries for the treatment of such cases in times of peace, for the victims of industrial and other accidents. The most spectacular successes have been in what has been called "the art of making faces." Not only have noses been restored, but actual bones and tissues have been built to form a personable countenance. But for a man who is confronted with earning his own livelihood his hand is even more important than his face. The most characteristic feature of the hand is the thumb, owing to the unique power of placing itself in opposition to each of the four fingers. The replacement of the thumb by surgical means is more delicate and difficult than the restoration of almost any other missing bone. Many attempts have been made to supply it by transplantation, but with little success. Word has recently come, however, from Paris, that two French physicians, Dr. Payer and Dr. Lambret, have succeeded in this difficult task by transplanting the great toe. The *Presse Medicale* (Paris) reports:



AN OLD-TIME MISSISSIPPI RIVER CRAFT.

"The operation was performed upon a boy of fifteen who had lost his right thumb by catching it in a piece of gearing. In other years the boy would have found himself a hopeless cripple for the rest of his life and handicapped in earning a living by any sort of manual labor. Thanks to the brilliant work of these two surgeons, however, the lad now finds himself, seven months after receiving his injury, entirely cured and with a right hand which is already almost completely normal of function and likewise satisfactory from an esthetic view point, in spite of the fact that what is now his thumb was formerly his big toe.

"The chief difficulty in performing the operation was the fact that the wounded boy was obliged to maintain a very awkward position for two weeks, during which time his hand was necessarily bound in position against the great toe. Such a position involved, of course, a good deal of strain even upon a slim and supple youth. It would be almost insupportable to an old person. But in the present case the results are more than worth all the pain and tedium suffered by the patient, for the wounded boy is now capable of using his new toe-thumb to hold a pen and to write legibly. Likewise, he is able to grasp and hold, palm downward, a weight of more than two pounds. This reconstituted member is not only thus capable, so far as muscular power is concerned, but it is quite normal so far as the sense of touch is concerned, as well as in sensitiveness to pain and to cold. It is yet, however, non-sensitive to heat. On the whole, the operation must be considered as one of the most brilliant recent triumphs of practical surgery."



WHERE THE IMMIGRANTS DINE: "IT WAS NOT LIKE THIS IN THE OLDEN DAYS."

HOW TO EAT IRON

IRON IS AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT in the food of man and the higher animals, and the best way to take it into the system is not in the form of pills and tinctures, but by the consumption of vegetable food containing the metal. An exhaustive study of the distribution of iron in various parts of plants has been made by L. Maquenne and R. Cerighelli, whose report appears in the *Comptes Rendus* (Paris) of the French Academy of Sciences. They say, in substance:

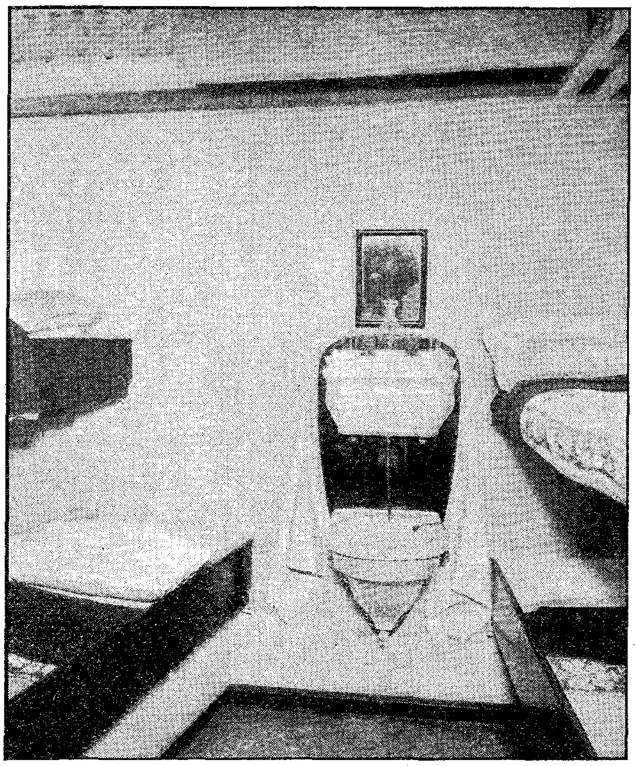
"Iron exists in plants in two entirely distinct forms: that of the insoluble peroxide, which is deposited by evaporation or chemically fixt upon the cellular membranes, and that of an organic compound. This latter form is the only one of importance, but it may be masked by the other if the latter predominates.

"Our records show that potatoes, carrots, and the leaves of spinach, lettuce and romaine are exceptionally rich in iron; but in these only a very slight proportion of iron exists dissolved in the cell sap, and this is almost entirely precipitated by boiling. It often happens, as is also true in case of lime, that the pods of leguminous plants and the integuments of seeds are richer in iron than the seed leaves themselves, but if one takes care in such cases to separate the embryos one finds that these are richer still in iron in a very considerable degree, a fact which indicates the great physiological importance of iron to plants. Finally, iron, like copper, is found to accumulate in the kernels of the seeds enclosed by fleshy fruits, at the expense of the surrounding shell and even of the pulp.

"Thus we find that iron, like nutritive elements in general, is capable of changing its location in plant tissues, and that it tends to travel towards the organs which are vitally active, and those of reproduction. This affords fresh proof of the well-known necessity of iron in the food supply of plants and offers, furthermore, increased presumption in favor of the idea that copper may be an equally useful element."

THE PASSING OF THE STEERAGE

THE DISAPPEARANCE of the old-time steerage on modern passenger steamers is commented on by Carl E. Petersen, a naval architect, in *The Nautical Gazette* (New York). The improved accommodations are well illustrated in the accompanying views. In the large liners in the North Atlantic service the arrangement which works out best, he says, gives the greater portion of the main superstructure decks to first-class, the after portion of the vessel to second-class and the forward to third-class accommodations. He continues:



Photos by courtesy of the International Mercantile Marine Lines.

NOT LIKE THE OLD-TIME BUNKS

The comfortable cabin of the immigrant of to-day.

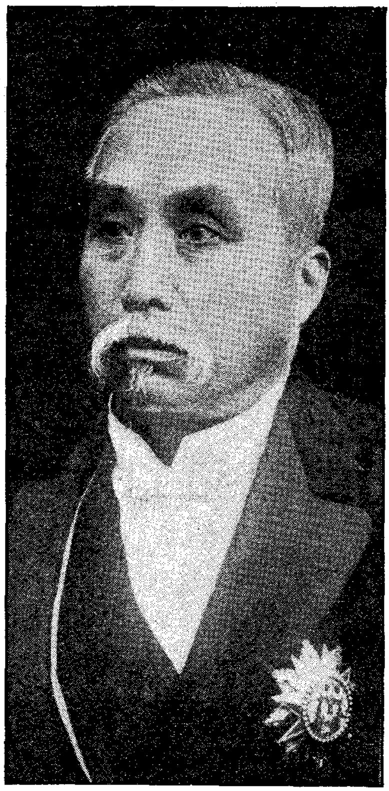
"Competition and the Immigration Act have had a noticeable effect on third-class accommodations. Quality and comfort are the watchwords to-day rather than numbers carried, and the steerage is fast becoming a thing of the past in the North Atlantic service. Vessels with large steerage capacity can only be filled at the height of the season, and only on the westbound voyage, and are little patronized between seasons on account of their poor accommodations. Hence the best practise to-day is to provide comfortable cabins for third-class traffic.

"In the intermediate type of vessel it is essential that a large portion of the third-class cabins be of the portable type to permit the space they occupy being used for cargo if desired. Another important essential in liners is to have certain blocks of interchangeable rooms which may be used for either first or second, or either second or third classes, depending on the variations of the trade. In this case the rooms must meet the requirements of the higher class."

SPECIAL CHINA SECTION

THE CHINESE PUZZLE OF 400,000,000 MORTALS

LONG AGO, when we called them Celestials, our mental picture of a Chinaman showed him wearing a queue, and spraying laundry in his own peculiar way. The only enigma associated with the Chinese idea was a toy puzzle that baffled American ingenuity of an earlier day. The vision of a Chinese now reveals a college student or a business man clad in raiment that rivals in smartness of cut the most select billboard posters of the tailors who "clothe classy Americans." But the Chinese puzzle to-day involves 400,000,000 thinking, sentient beings whose minds have been kindled with the tongues of fire of Western democracy. For ten years they have been appearing before the world as constituents of the Republic of China, only to be cried down at present by their detractors as "republicans in masquerade."



Keystone View Company.

HSU SHIH-CHANG,

President of the Republic of China (at Peking), said by the Canton Government to have made China "a vassal of Japan," but eulogized by others as "a leading statesman of the Far East."

Despite the fact that almost 70,000 Chinese are engaged in business or in studies, and some of them in both, in the United States, few and far between are the Americans who profess to know anything about modern China, or to believe that it is very knowable. The Chinese admit that apparently much is "chaotic" in their land, as far as the general government is concerned; but they resent foreign interference, they tell us, from "ambitious nations with a helping hand and itching palm, who are over-ready to set China's house in order, and compensate themselves richly and permanently for services rendered." Yet China is "so utterly corrupt and disorganized politically," their foreign opponents retort, that self-preservation among other nations "demands the application of remedial measures to China." Chinese politicians are "grafters beyond the dreams of Western avarice," say these critics of the land of the Great Wall, and altho China may be "in financial bondage to Japan," such a condition is inevitable, according to some Japanese critics, who hint warningly that "some day America will wake up and see that Japan's attitude towards China is the only correct one."

The last rejoinder of the Chinese to all foreign observers who would remold China according to their heart's desire is that the one and only thing that China has to learn from other nations is "organization," outside of which "there is very little in Western civilization which can make strong or logical plea to China," for China remains "the most ancient and most humanitarian civilization still existing in this world of shifting standards." The late Secretary of State of the United States, John Hay, who originated the policy of the Open Door in China, once said that "whoever understands China socially, politically, economically, and religiously, holds the key to the world's politics for the next five centuries." There never was a time when the importance of such understanding and the opportunity to acquire it synchronized so dramatically as to-day when Japan and China, the two great Powers in the new field of world politics, have been brought together at a conference table in the capital of the American Republic. So there follows in these pages a comprehensive presentation of China, the country, the people, their industries and their ideals, as afforded by the most recent authorities.

The gravest charge in indictments against China drawn up by her critics is that there are two governments and two presidents of the Republic of China. The Government of Peking is headed by President Hsu Shih-chang, and is the one recognized by other nations and received at the Washington Conference. The Government of Canton is headed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, which claims adhesion of the provinces of China as indicated on the colored map on page 25. Despite its two governments, however, China's 400,000,000 bow allegiance to only one flag, the flag of the Republic of China, which is reproduced on the present cover of THE LITERARY DIGEST, with a Chinese inscription meaning "Special China Number." To understand why there are two governments in China, we must look back to the foundation of the republic in 1911, when the Manchu dynasty was overthrown. According to a pro-Canton bulletin of the China Trade Bureau, Inc. (New York), this change was brought about mainly through the efforts of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and it relates:

> "Dr. Sun was elected first President of the Republic of China. In order to unify the country after the abdication of the Manchus, which followed the establishment of the Republic, Dr. Sun generously retired from the presidency in favor of Yuan Shih-kai, his opponent in North China. Upon retiring Dr. Sun recommended the election of Yuan Shih-kai as President, and recommendation was carried out.
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> "In 1913 Yuan Shih-kai borrowed £25,000,000 from the Six Power Group of bankers. . . . Backed by the money secured by this loan, Yuan Shih-kai dismissed Parliament and planned to make himself emperor. South China rose in arms to protect the Parliament, but its forces were defeated. The Republican leaders were proscribed and some were put to death.
>
> "In 1915 Yuan Shih-kai openly proclaimed himself Emperor. The southwestern provinces again revolted. In June, 1916, Yuan Shih-kai died and Li Yuan-hung, the Vice-President, automatically became President in accordance with the Constitution. President Li Yuan-hung at once reconvoked the Parliament which Yuan Shih-kai had dismissed. The southwestern provinces laid down their arms and China was once more a united country."

Then came the request of the American Government that China join the Allies in the war against the Central European Powers, we read, but the Chinese Parliament believed it was China's first duty to straighten things out at home, because the Republican government machinery had been "practically destroyed" under Yuan-Shih-kai. The Parliament feared also, it is said, that the military party, under pretext of necessity, would create another dictatorship in China. Besides, it was convinced, and its conviction was confirmed by subsequent events, that China would be able to contribute very little to a war in Europe. We read further in the bulletin:

"The Chinese Minister of War once more dismissed Parliament and declared war on his own responsibility upon the Central Powers. Then followed a series of loans to China from Japan, for which valuable concessions were pledged to Japan.

"Upon being illegally dismissed in Peking the Parliament moved down to Canton to resume its sessions. The southwestern provinces again took up arms against the Peking Government in order to preserve republicanism in China. For the second time China was divided.

"In the meantime, with $10,000,000 borrowed from Japan and secured by certain railway and mining rights in Manchuria, the Northern militarists created a new Parliament (known throughout China, North and South, as the 'Bogus Parliament') composed of their own creatures instructed to elect Hsu Shih-chang, bosom friend of Yuan Shih-kai, President. This is the President in Peking to-day, and this is the President whom the Powers recognize.

"While these maneuvers were taking place in Peking the military faction in South China, working in cooperation with the militarists in the North, succeeded in dominating the Government in Canton. The Constitutionalists were forced to leave the city and Parliament had to discontinue its sessions.

"In the fall of 1920 Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Chen Chiung-ming drove the militarists from Canton. Parliament once more assembled in that city and, in an extraordinary session, elected Dr. Sun Yat-sen President of the Republic of China, the last legal President having died in Peking in 1918."

DR. SUN YAT-SEN AND HIS WIFE

President of the independent Canton government of the Republic of China, and "leader of the movement that overthrew China's monarchical despotism."

But a bold and authoritative defense of the Peking Government is proffered by Dr. John Calvin Ferguson, adviser to its President, who points out in the *Chinese Students' Monthly* (Baltimore) that notwithstanding everything said about divisions, "China must be regarded as a unit," in all matters affecting the general interests of the people. The problems which have caused a separatist movement are internal, he says, and when not wholly personal, are concerned with the way in which new republican institutions shall be established. We read then:

"In the first place there is no difference of opinion between North and South, East and West, as to the firm intention of maintaining a republican form of government. The days of a monarchy in China are ended and this fact is clearly recognized by all parties in all sections of the country. The deposed Manchu Emperor Hsuan Tung remains in a small portion of the former palace as a guest of a nation over which his fathers ruled. His only chance of becoming head of the nation is that of any other citizen of the Republic—he must be elected to the office of the President.

"Secondly, there is no real divergence as to the existing Constitution. All have departed from strict loyalty to its provisions. There is no parliamentary government at present either at Peking or Canton, tho in both places it is acknowledged that there can be no proper republican government without a body representative of the people. Peking issued the call for a Parliament to be elected in March, 1921, but election could not be held. In Canton some members of the old Parliament which was dissolved by Li Yuan Hung have assembled at intervals and have called themselves a Parliament, but neither the country as a whole nor even the Canton leaders themselves have taken this parliament seriously.

"The root of the trouble is, as I have pointed out elsewhere, that the Nanking Provisional Constitution, tho an excellent temporary provision, has been stretched to such a thinness during the years which have elapsed since its adoption that it has no longer any substance. It was meant to do duty for a few months, and has been kept busy for ten years with a consequent loss of all original vitality.

"Thirdly, there is no difference in the records of Peking and Canton as to the use of armed forces in the settlement of national troubles, tho it must be acknowledged that President Hsu Shih-chang is the one outstanding national figure who has always consistently and strenuously opposed this plan. Peking sent northern troops into Kwantung province but Canton has sent Kwantung troops into Kwangsi province in recent months, not to mention the 'Second Revolution' at Shanghai in 1913, promoted by the present head of the Canton Government. I am not defending one party and condemning another; my point is that both sides in the matter have pursued a wrong policy. China can never be coerced by any leader or leaders into the orderly ways of a genuine republic; it must be led and guided.

"Several of the Boards of Peking continued to function in Canton. The Ministry of Finance collects customs dues and the salt revenue. The Minister of Communications controls the post-offices and has general supervision of the railways and telegraphs. The Ministry of Justice receives legal cases on appeal and transmits them for hearing to the Supreme Court. Cantonese hold high places in the Peking Government, and there is no distinction made against them in any of the provinces."

The only cure for China's malady is a major operation, we are told by the pro-Canton *China Review* (New York), by which "the ulcer of Japan" would be cut out from the body of China. It is admitted that the "Japanese ulcer" is not the only ailment from which China is suffering, but it is the "most malignant and stubborn," and we read:

"It reacts upon the other maladies and retards their cure.

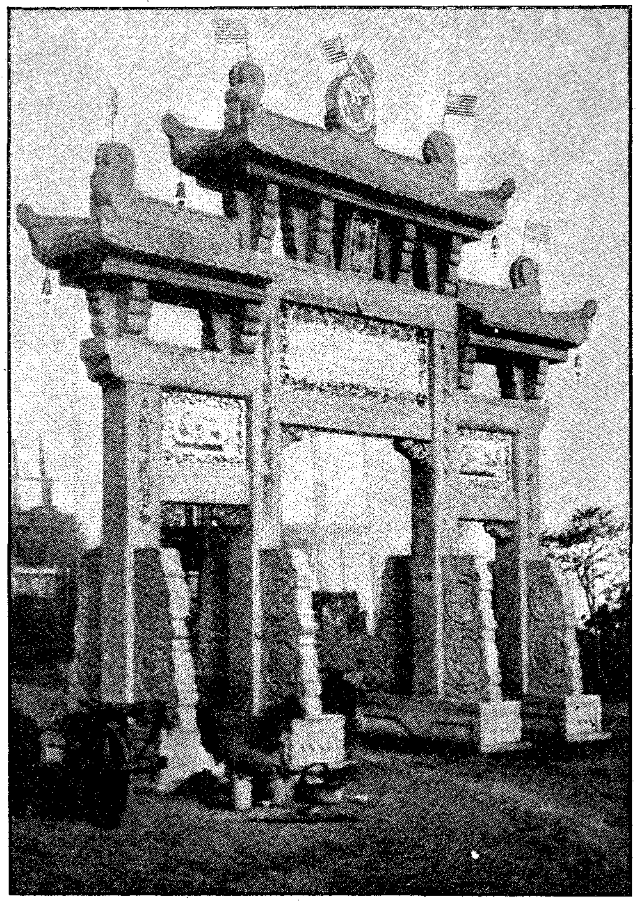
"For instance, China suffers from more or less violent internal complications.

"The German measles and the Russian scarlet fever, altho now eradicated, left unhappy after effects. French colic weakened China somewhat, and Diplomaticus Britannicus or grabitis, commonly called 'itch,' has left numerous scars on China's fair body.

"China has had a hard life, but she is mentally sound."

THE UNITED STATES AS CHINA'S PROTECTOR

WHEN THE EAST BEGAN to appropriate certain features of Western civilization, it has been said, China took the United States as its model, while Japan chose Prussia. This generalization, of course, is open to challenge; but it serves at least to remind us that from the beginning the attitude of the United States toward China has been that of friend, champion, and even protector. Striking descriptions of Chinese-American relations have been recently furnished by the Chinese Minister at Washington and by the American Minister at Peking. In an interview given out early in December Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States and ranking delegate of his country in the Washington Conference, acknowledged China's great debt to the people of the United States, particularly for "the American open-door doctrine" which "has given us hope and protection during our period of transition from an ancient monarchical form of government to that of a modern republic." He recalled the fact that the first treaty between the United States and China, made more than half a century ago, "was unique among documents of those times in that it pledged the assistance of America to China in case our country ever should need the same." But "it is in the realms of education and ethics that China owes most to the American people," added Dr. Sze, reminding us that when the United States Government on the Fourth of July, 1908, remitted the larger part of America's share of the Boxer indemnity, the Chinese Government on the same day announced that this money would be devoted to educating hundreds of Chinese students in America. He paid tribute also to the work done by "the many institutions of higher education maintained in China by American missionary organizations" and to "the medical educational work being conducted by the Rockefeller Institute at Peking." A few months before this interview Dr. Sze had said, at a dinner given in New York by the China Society of America:



By courtesy of the New York "Outlook."

A MONUMENT TO CHINESE-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

This granite arch, erected near Chefoo, China, by Liu Dze Heng, a wealthy Chinese merchant who was at one time helped by an American consul, bears the following inscription:

DEDICATED TO AND ERECTED IN HONOR OF
THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OUR FRIENDS ACROSS THE SEA
MAY THERE BE ETERNAL PEACE BETWEEN THE TWO PEOPLES
LIU DZE HENG SEPTEMBER, 1921

"I sincerely believe that when we search into the innermost thoughts of our two peoples the inspiration of the Open Door means the same thing on both sides of the Pacific. When we speak of the Open Door we speak the same language. Therefore China is fighting for the same principle that America is fighting for—The Open Door of Equal Opportunity! . . .

"The statement has been made that America's sole interest in China is due to desire for trade. We in China know differently. Our people know that America has put back into China many times the amount of treasure that the American merchants have taken out in profit. . . .

"From the date of your first treaty with China and even before that when the first contact of our two peoples began, your policy toward Asia has been one of helpfulness. . . . I believe that you have the confidence of the people of Asia as it is possessed by no other outside nation. Most surely you have the good-will of our Chinese millions to an almost unbounded extent. The good-will of four hundred millions of people is a wonderful asset in this troubled world, and on our side we consider the good-will of your hundred and ten millions as our most important haven in a stormy sea."

No less striking, on the subject of Chinese-American friendship, is the testimony of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister to China. At a dinner given in his honor by the American Association in Shanghai a few months ago Dr. Schurman pointed to the "colossal changes" that have taken place in China in the last twenty years—the transition from an Empire to a Republic, the adoption of a Western educational system, and the development of a national consciousness and an aggressive patriotism—but declared that in spite of all these upheavals and developments "no change has taken place in the relations between China and the United States." He went on to say (as quoted in *The Weekly Review of the Far East*, Shanghai):

"China has always been a pacifist nation, and America at least pacific. We both cherish and practise the ideals of peace and with peace unbroken it has been easy to maintain friendship.

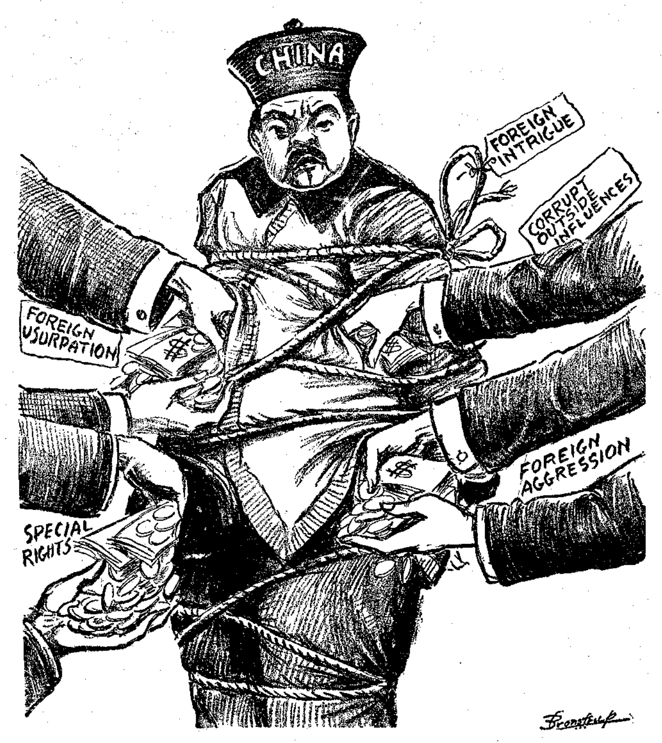
"While officially the relations are the same, practically, I think they are more cordial than ever before. This is due to the fact that China has, as it were, come our way; has adopted our political ideas in the establishment of her new Republic; and the educational system of America is, I suppose, having more influence on modern China than that of any other country. . . .

"I once heard President McKinley's great Secretary of State, John Hay, say before a dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, that the foreign policy of the United States was summed up in two principles: the Monroe Doctrine and the Golden Rule. Under the Monroe Doctrine, we have protected the independence of the peoples of Central and South America against aggressions on the part of foreign nations. I think I may say without boasting, that towards China our national conduct has very greatly illustrated the principle of the Golden Rule.

"What is the policy of the United States toward China?

"I answer in a word: We stand for the integrity of China and for the Open Door. We want China to remain in possession and control of her own territory and to be mistress of her own house, and we want in China the open door to the trade and commerce of all nations on equal terms."

"Toward China the United States, many years ago and recently, assumed specific obligations and responsibilities written into international treaties and agreements," Thomas F. Millard, publisher of several English-language papers in China, reminds us in his "Democracy and the Eastern Question" (The Century Company). And he adds: "Furthermore, almost every modern authority on the Eastern question has reached a conclusion that of all western nations the United States, because of geographical juxtaposition and modern economic propulsions, has the greatest practical interest in the future course of China, and also that no satisfactory future for China can be assured without the direct and active participation—some say leadership — of America."



WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND.
—Bronstrup in the San Francisco *Chronicle*.

"There are two outstanding attitudes among the Chinese people to-day in regard to their relation to foreign Powers," writes Stanley High in "China's Place in the Sun" (The Macmillan Company). "One is hatred of Japan, the other friendship for the United States." "With the exception of the Exclusion Act, America has consistently practised in her relations with China the best of those ideals upon which the American nation, itself, is built," says Mr. High, who goes on to trace the growth of an international friendship that has exerted a profound influence upon the course of Chinese history:

> "The early friendship between the United States and China began largely as a result of America's attitude on the opium question. The Chinese Government, which was seeking some means for the suppression of the opium traffic, was encouraged toward this end in 1858 when the United States declared in a treaty with China that its governmental support would be withdrawn from American citizens engaged in opium trade. . . .
>
> "Again the good-will between China and the United States was fostered by the American attitude on the coolie traffic which was almost as vicious and extensive as the African slave trade. The United States, therefore, put an end to American participation in the traffic by enacting a law in 1862 prohibiting American vessels from transporting Chinese subjects or those of any other Oriental country to foreign ports to be held for labor.
>
> "As early as 1843 a treaty between the two countries declared the position of America to be 'one of complete neutrality, friendship, and disinterested aid in the preservation to China of her sovereignty and her place among the nations.' This position, strengthened by our attitude on the opium and coolie traffic, was further strengthened by the appointment by President Lincoln of Anson Burlingame as Minister to China. At the conclusion of his term of service Mr. Burlingame was made 'diplomat-at-large' for the Chinese Government to represent that nation to the nations of the West.
>
> "The Open Door policy, first proclaimed by John Hay and acceded to by the Powers in 1899, made the maintenance of China's integrity the basis for a world covenant and sought to remove that nation from the field of international political competition. In the words of Secretary Hay the purpose of this agreement was to seek 'a solution which might bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve its territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed by treaty and international law, and safeguard to the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire.' And due to the firm position of the United States in regard to the enforcement of this policy, no nation in any treaty or agreement it has made in recent years, whatever its purposes, has felt free to omit a reaffirmation of the Open Door. Consequently all of the nations interested in China have placed themselves on record in favor of the maintenance of China's national integrity as outlined by Secretary Hay."

After referring to the increasing educational bonds between the two countries, Mr. High reminds us that during the recent famine in China "American missionaries organized the distribution of supplies in the stricken area, American business men sacrificed their time in order to secure a famine fund, American magazines featured China as never before, and the American people responded with contributions which were more than sufficient to feed the starving millions in China's northern provinces."

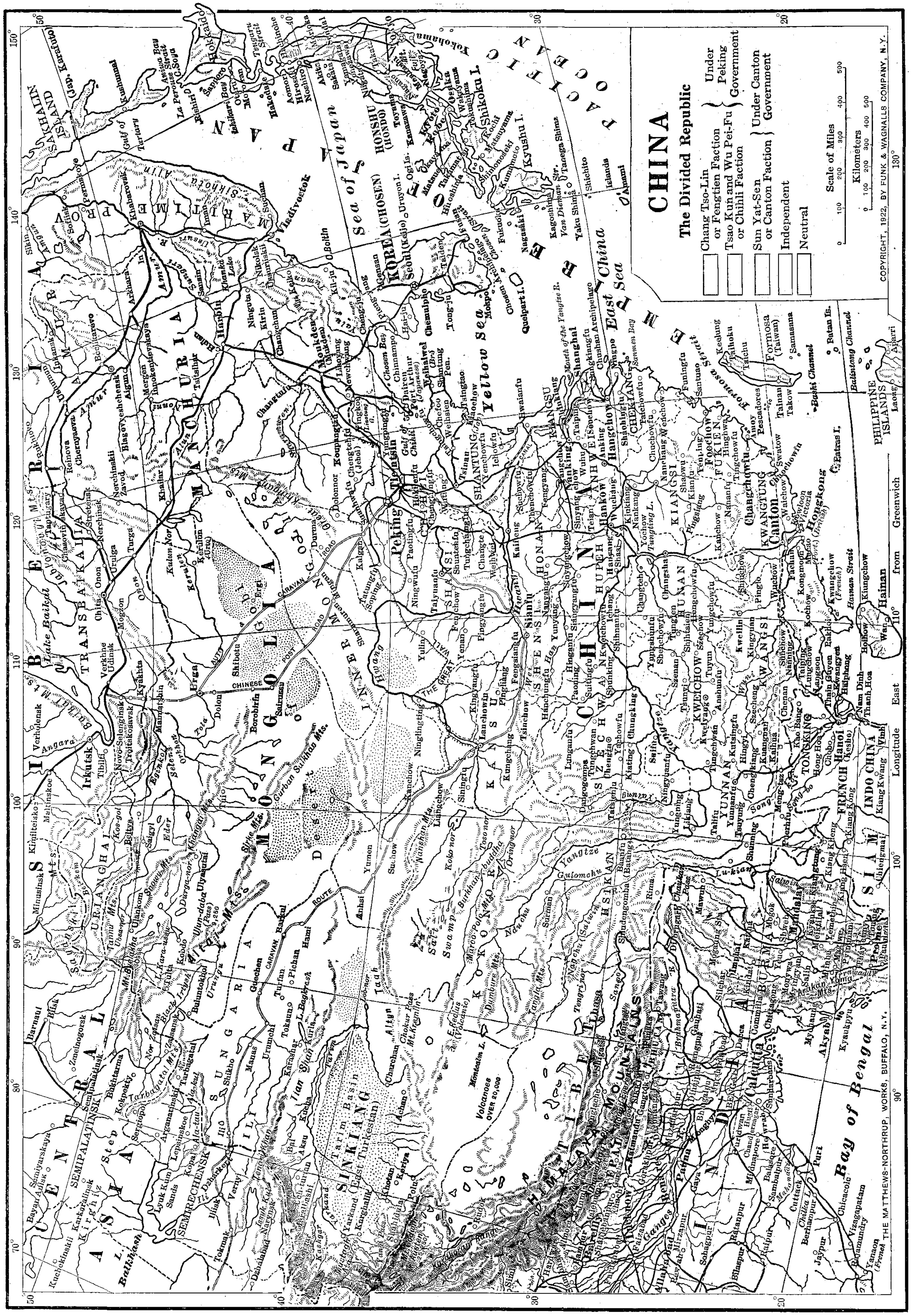
The same story of America's protecting friendship runs through all accounts of China's foreign relations. "Of all the treaty States, America is the only one who holds no territorial concession in China, and has proved not only by words but also by deeds that she is ready to help her," writes Sih-Gung Cheng in his "Modern China" (Oxford University Press).

Citizens of other countries, notes John Dewey in *The New Republic* (New York), are often irritated by the suggestion that our attitude toward China is one of superior national virtue; and they hint that this virtue is only a mask under cover of which the United States aims to establish its influence in China at others' expense. Nevertheless Mr. Dewey finds after first-hand investigation that "the Chinese people, generally speaking, has a less antagonistic feeling towards the United States than towards other Powers"; and he goes on to say:

> "The feeling has been disturbed at divers times by the treatment of the Chinese upon the Pacific coast, by the Exclusion Act, by the turning over of our interest in the building of the Peking-Canton (or Hankow) railway to a European group, by the Lansing-Ishii agreement, and finally by the part played by President Wilson in the Versailles decision regarding Shantung. Those disturbances in the main, however, have made them dubious as to our skill, energy and intelligence rather than as to our good-will."

Summarizing the record of Chinese-American friendship, Mr. Dewey writes:

> "Friendly feeling is, of course, mainly based upon a negative fact, the fact that the United States has taken no part in 'leasing' territories, establishing spheres and setting up extra-national post-offices. On the positive side stands the contribution made by Americans to education, especially medical, and that of girls and women, and to philanthropy and relief. Politically, there are the early service of Burlingame, the open-door policy of John Hay (tho failure to maintain it in fact while securing signatures to it on paper has a great deal to do with the Chinese belief in our defective energy), and the part played by the United States in moderating the terms of the settlement of the Boxer outbreak, in addition to a considerable number of minor helpful acts. China also remembers that we were the only nation to take exception to the treaties embodying the Twenty-one Demands."


CHINA
The Divided Republic
Chang Tso-Lin or Fengtien Faction
Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-Fu or Chihli Faction
Under Peking Government
Sun Yat-Sen or Canton Faction
Under Canton Government
Independent
Neutral
Scale of Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500
Kilometers
0 100 200 300 400 500

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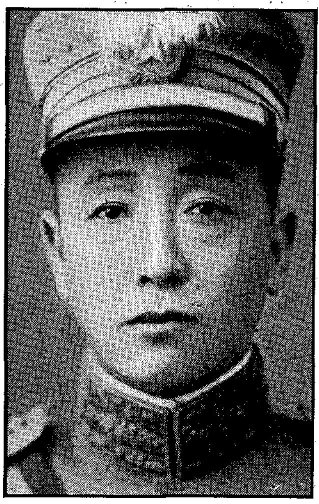
THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP WORKS, BUFFALO, N.Y.

WHERE NORTH IS NORTH AND SOUTH IS SOUTH

A STRIKING LIGHT on the Chinese problem is afforded by the character contrasts of her people of the North and of the South. These are due to geographical and climatic influences that have been operative from earliest recorded times. The people of the North, according to a Chinese authority, "excel in patience, in caution, and in deliberation," while the people of the South are "unsurpassed in the spirit of adventure, in pushfulness, and in resource." Consequently the North is more conservative and the South more radical. The "China Year Book" asks us first to fix the Yellow River valley as the boundary of North China; and that part of it, which lies inside China proper, includes six of the eighteen provinces—Kansu, Shensi, Shansi, Chihli, Honan and Shantung. This authority further informs us that:



Keystone View Company.

CHANG TSO-LIN,

The "uncrowned king of Manchuria" and most powerful of China's militarists of the North, with more than 100,000 soldiers at his command. He "makes no secret of his Japanese relations" but insists he is "only using Japan for his own ends."

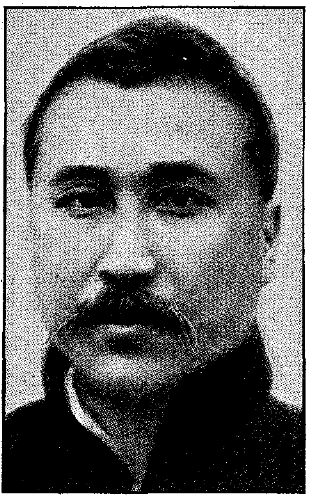
"These six provinces are distinct from the rest of China in every essential feature. The climate, the food products, and the character and mode of life of the inhabitants are different from those obtaining in the South. There is a distinct line of division running along the watershed which separates the Yellow River from the Yangtze. Along this line it may be reckoned that we have the northern limit of rice cultivation. Rice forms the favorite and principal food of the richer classes, but the great mass of the population lives on millet and wheat, especially the former. The rice grown is quite distinct from the rice of the South. The Chinese call it small rice, but it is in reality a glutinous millet, but not the same thing as the Kaoliang which is used for the distillation of spirits. Meats other than pork play a larger part in the dietary of the people. The bamboo also ceases to be grown on practically the same line as the wet rice, and tho it still plays an important part in the economic life of the people it is an imported article.

Again, the draft animals are different. Instead of the buffalo of the South, the ox plays a large part, and the camel is seen almost everywhere. The people, like those farther south, gain their livelihood largely from agriculture, but it is of a form slightly different from that of the South. The people themselves are slower moving than the more southern Chinese, but are much sturdier than their compatriots south of the watershed. Nature is not so kind in the northern as in the southern area, and this is reflected in the finer physique of the northern Chinese."

Of the southern Chinese Sih-Gung Cheng writes in "Modern China" (Oxford Press) that they are born sailors, and when they came in contact with the Portuguese and the Spaniards in the seventeenth century, who were then the greatest seafaring peoples in the world, the southern Chinese acquired foreign conceptions of a far wider range than their compatriots of the secluded North. Trade with aliens was viewed with suspicion and contempt by most people in the North, it is related, but practised in the South with enthusiasm. The nations of the South, among whom the Cantonese were the leading spirits, showed themselves adaptable to the new situation and began to master the art of scientific navigation, and the western method of commerce. Thus it happens, as we are further told, that:

"The South has been a manufacturing district since ancient times, while the North has, till quite recently, remained agricultural and pastoral. The embroidery, the gorgeous silk, the magnificent porcelain—all are the produce of the South. In the North, the produce has been that of a nomad people—skins, hides and wool. The exchange of commodities between the North and the South has taken place since early periods, but, apart from a handful of dealers and business men, the two peoples did not come into contact with each other till comparatively recent times. The vastness of territory and the difficulty of communication have made it almost inevitable that the North and the South should have each cultivated its own customs and habits. Travel was difficult; newspapers did not exist. Postal service was primitive; pilgrimages were few. Under such circumstances, it was only natural that with the advance of time the North and the South should have differed from each other in political thought and in social outlook."

In spite of these divergent forces, the single centripetal force of the written language of China produced a unifying effect stronger than anything else, Mr. Sih-Gung goes on to say, altho the benefits due to uniformity of language and civilization have been much imperiled by the difference in northern and southern dialects. The natives of the North "could hardly speak to those of the South except by writing," and writing alone is no easy way of promoting mutual understanding. We read then:



From "The China Review."

A CANTON CINCINNATUS.

General Chen Chiung - ming, whose favorite recreation is plowing, and who is described as "one of the great national heroes helping to uplift their countrymen" in China's struggle for democracy.

"Other causes, too, have been at work to keep the peoples apart, both before and during the Revolution. Those of the South, especially the Cantonese, owing to their greater facilities for coming into contact with Europeans through travel and commerce, have been much more vividly impress with the need of introducing Western methods into the Chinese political régime. The Cantonese were the first to go abroad to study in Western universities, and were the first to propagate revolutionary ideas and to organize revolutionary movements. During the progress of the Revolution, the South fought for the Republican cause with determination and of their own will, but many northern provinces remained loyal to the Imperial Government, and those which severed their allegiance to it were prompted to do so more by the motive of escaping the attacks of the Revolutionists than by any sympathy with them. The North was by no means unresponsive to the introduction of reforms, and in fact, in the few years preceding the Revolution, it had witnessed marvelous strides in modern industry and education, thanks to the exertions of several enlightened and capable Viceroys."

This Chinese authority stresses strongly the fact that the struggle between North and South is, strictly speaking, not territorial, for many from the South are in the service of the North, and many from the North are fighting for the southern cause. In the second place, the bulk of the people, he declares, who take no direct part in politics, cherish no animosity among themselves. They are united by the same language and the same civilization, he reminds us, they inherit the same historical traditions, believe in the same creeds, and cherish the same aspirations. The barrier created by varieties of dialect is beginning to disappear because of freer intercourse between the North and South through facilitated travel.

FIGHTING CHINA'S HOME BATTLES IN THE UNITED STATES

ALMOST TO A MAN the Chinese residing in the United States come from Canton or from the Canton district, and every one of them is a rampant adherent of the Canton Government, says an American correspondent to the Shanghai *Weekly Review*, with the result that there is "a peculiar situation in the public opinion of the United States about China." The Chinese population here is estimated at about 60,000, and the men forming it are said to be engaged in "practically every possible line of business, from farming to the operation of restaurants, not to mention banking, operation of laundries, and in St. Louis, the management of shops where women's clothing is sold." They are so strongly and emphatically Cantonese, we are told, that they usually manage to include the word "Canton" in their shop names and signs. Naturally, this makes the post of the Chinese Minister to the United States, who is accredited from the Peking Government, anything but a sinecure, according to this writer, who continues:

"One day I called at the Chinese Legation in Washington, and as I entered the Legation offices my attention was attracted to a body of Chinese who were just leaving by another door. They appeared to be excited about something and were talking and gesticulating in a manner not unlike a familiar street scene in a Chinese city in China. After I had been ushered into the office of one of the secretaries of the Legation, I made inquiry regarding the cause of the excitement. The secretary answered my inquiry in perfect American slang:

"'I certainly have a hell of a job here in Washington. Here I am a native of Canton, but acting as an official of Peking here in Washington. My official relationship is entirely with the Chinese Government at Peking, but all of the Chinese citizens who live in the United States, and whose interests I must look after, come from Canton. The only job that could equal mine in its difficulties, that I can imagine, would be for the United States to send a hard-boiled reactionary Wall Street banker to Petrograd as American Ambassador to the Bolsheviks.'"

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AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, China's former Minister at Washington, who is now Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Independent Government at Canton.

There are two elements in the make-up of the average Chinese merchant in the United States which Americans admire, we are further informed, and the first of these is his sincere patriotism for his native country, while the second is his wonderful ability to merge himself into American everyday life where he has come to find his niche, and "an important niche it is." But this patriotism is often a source of embarrassment to the official representative of China in the United States, the writer avers, and applies the statement to the various China consuls as well as to the Minister at Washington. By way of making his point clear, the *Weekly Review's* contributor presents the following suppositious case:

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MA SOO

Who represents the Canton Government in the United States, where the 60,000 resident Chinese are said to be pro-Canton "almost to a man."

"Sam Joe, who runs the Canton Republican Restaurant in Quincy, Ill., let us say, may not have counted very large in the general welfare and scheme of things at Canton when he was at home, but after he got to America and acquired his position of importance as purveyor of Chop Suey and Chow Mein to the hungry citizens of Illinois, he takes on a new importance. He becomes a Cantonese, and a Cantonese with a chip on his shoulder, and he wants the world to know that he is a Cantonese who stands up for Canton and for Dr. Sun and for everything else that Kwangtung stands for in the arts and sciences, yes, but most certainly in Chinese politics.

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ALFRED SAO-KE SZE,

China's Minister at Washington, a graduate of Cornell, was formerly Chinese Minister at London and also one of the five Chinese delegates at the Peace Conference.

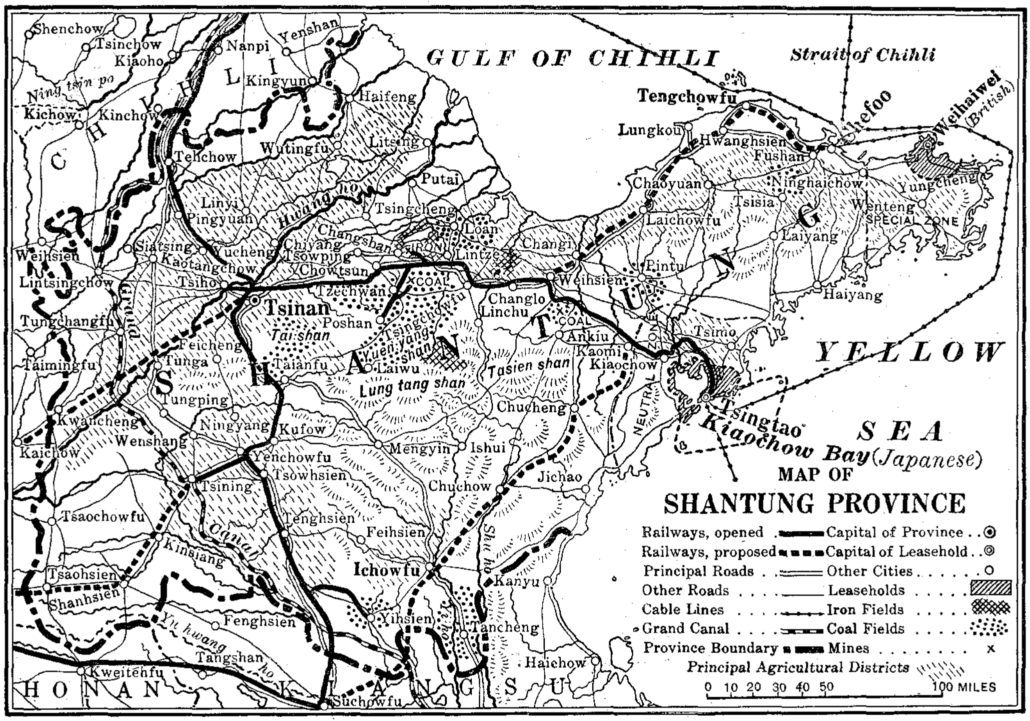
"It is at this point that the Chinese Minister in Washington, who may be a Cantonese himself, but who represents Peking, begins to have his troubles. No one has ever accused the Chinese of being poor propagandists, but the prize for real propaganda should be awarded thumbs down to the Cantonese merchants in the United States."

While it is far from easy to get the American Government "to pay official attention to propaganda," we are advised nevertheless that the average American judges all Chinese from the Cantonese merchant with whom he happens to be acquainted. According to this writer, who evidently feels that American opinion is too much swayed by the influence of the resident Chinese in the United States, the average American—

"Has heard so much about the glories of Canton and the alleged infamies of Peking, that he wonders why the United States Government continues to recognize the Peking Government. The average American has heard so much about Canton and so little about Peking that he thinks China is divided into North and South in much the same way that the United States was divided before the American Civil War. Almost the first question that an American familiar with conditions in China has to answer is an explanation of the 'North and South' fallacy in respect to Chinese internal politics. The only 'North and South' that the average American understands is his own internal civil war between the North and South, and he naturally thinks the same condition exists in China—which, of course, it does not by several dozens of perfectly good reasons. The average American knows nothing about the semi-independent position of the various Chinese provinces and of the internal checker game that often puts a southern province in allegiance with Peking, and vice versa. As a matter of fact, the average American thought that when China became a republic, that immediately the country started off along the road to peace and prosperity in pretty much the same degree as present-day United States. He has forgotten that it required America nearly a century to become a united nation after independence from England had been obtained in the Revolutionary War; that the American Colonies before and after the Revolution were all jealous and suspicious of each other, and that some of the colonies even armed against others; that the doctrine of States Rights was not settled until after the Civil War had established the authority of the central government."

WHY THEY STRUGGLE FOR SHANTUNG

SHANTUNG, THE "CRADLE OF CHINESE CIVILIZATION," the "Holy Land of the Chinese people," has kept the Far East in a turmoil since it was awarded to Japan in 1919 at the Paris Peace Conference. "One of the richest provinces in China, third in density of population, and historically dear to the Chinese, the disposition of Shantung aroused a feeling of national disaster among the Chinese," notes Dr. Isaiah Bowman, an adviser to President Wilson at the Paris Conference, in "The New World" (World Book Co.). True, Japan promised at that time to withdraw from Shantung, and after twenty "conversations" between the Chinese and Japanese delegations at the Washington Conference the Shantung settlement, after almost three years, finally narrowed down to a question of payment for the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Railway—32,000,000 gold marks, plus an allowance for Japanese improvements. But then a deadlock ensued when China proposed to pay cash for surrender of the railroad, for Japan wished the payments to be continued over a period of fifteen years. Japan's reason for preferring long-time credit, writes Charles Merz in the New York *World*, is that, by holding a mortgage for fifteen years, "she will be able to control Shantung's financial and administrative policies during that time." Moreover, declares the New York *Journal of Commerce*, editorially, "Japan is afraid that the sudden transfer of the railway to China would adversely affect her commercial interests."


GULF OF CHIHLI
Strait of Chihli
YELLOW SEA
Kiaochow Bay (Japanese)
Weihaiwei (British)
Chefoo
Tengchowfu
Lungkou
Hwanghsien
Fushan
Ninghaichow
Yungcheng
Wenteng
SPECIAL ZONE
Chaoyuan
Laichowfu
Tsisia
Laiyang
Haiyang
Tsimo
Tsingtao
NEUTRAL
Kaomi
Kiaochow
Ankiu
Weihsien
Changlo
Linchu
Changi
Loan
Tsingcheng
Putai
Litsing
Haifeng
Wutingfu
Yenshan
Nanpi
Kingyun
Shenchow
Tsinchow
Kiaoho
Ningtsin
Kichow
Kinchow
Tehchow
Linyi
Pingyuan
Hwang Ho
Changshan
Chiyang
Tsowping
Chowtsun
Tzechwan
Siatsing
Kaotang
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Weihsien
Lintsingchow
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Poshan
Tai shan
Laiwu
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Taianfu
Lung tang shan
Tasien shan
Chucheng
Timingfu
Tungping
Kwancheng
Wenshang
Ningyang
Kufow
Kaichow
Yenchowfu
Tsowhsien
Mengyin
Ishui
Tsining
Chuchow
Jichao
Tsaochowfu
Tenghsien
Feihsien
Kinsiang
Grand Canal
Ichowfu
Kanyu
Tsaohsien
Shanhsien
Fenghsien
Yihsien
Tancheng
Haichow
Tangshan
Kweitehfu
HONAN
KIANGSU
Suchowfu
CHIHLI
SHANTUNG
MAP OF
SHANTUNG PROVINCE
Railways, opened
Railways, proposed
Principal Roads
Other Roads
Cable Lines
Grand Canal
Province Boundary
Capital of Province
Capital of Leasehold
Other Cities
Leaseholds
Iron Fields
Coal Fields
Mines
Principal Agricultural Districts
0 10 20 30 40 50 100 MILES

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THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

SHANTUNG PROVINCE, ITS RAILWAYS AND RESOURCES.

Right here, agree several editors, we have Japan's reason for failing to return to China, except on her own conditions, "territory and privileges to which she has no moral right," as the New York *Globe* puts it, altho this paper admits that "Japan has what passes for a legal claim to Shantung." Right here, too, writes Dr. Bowman, we have an explanation of Japan's tenacious grip, in the face of the world's disapproval, on the rich province taken by Germany from China and taken from Germany by Japan. For, he points out, "control of this railway and its appurtenant mines will give Japan control of Shantung—indeed, of all northern China."

It was in Shantung that silk was first discovered, the silk-worm first domesticated, and silk first used in making cloth. Its fertile plains produce every kind of grain and vegetable found in China, and its mountains contain great mineral wealth. As Guy Morrison Walker writes in *Asia* (New York):—

> "Shantung is a large producer of copper, lead, antimony, silver, sulfur and niter. It produces many of the semiprecious stones—garnets and agates—while its streams are rich in gold, and placer-mining is carried on to a considerable degree. All these yield in importance and value to the deposits of iron and coal, which were discovered by the Emperor Fuhi, who in these hills first taught the Chinese the art of smelting, over five thousand years ago, and tho these very deposits have been worked ever since, scarcely the surface has been scratched.
>
> "The importance of Shantung in Chinese commerce and industry has been due not alone to its coast-line, with its many harbors, but to the fact that through its western borders, first in one direction, then in another, runs the great Yellow River, together with the Grand Canal that connects Peking and Tien-Tsin with the Yangtze River.
>
> "To turn Shantung over directly or indirectly to any foreign Power would be to give it complete control not only of one of the richest and most densely populated provinces of the earth, but also because of its control over the Grand Canal and the mouth of the Yellow River, absolute control over the internal commerce and communications of the Chinese Empire. The western end of the Province of Shantung juts into China as does the State of Pennsylvania into our United States, and it cuts off all North China from the rest of China as placing Pennsylvania in the hands of some alien Power would cut off New York and New England from our South. The port of Tsing-tao lies in relation to eastern China much as Philadelphia does in the United States. And the railroad built by the Germans, which the Japanese now control, extends westward nearly three hundred miles, as the Pennsylvania Railroad runs from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh; while Tsinan-fu, the capital of Shantung, now held by the Japanese, lies at the western end of the province as does Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania. You may thus get some idea of what the claims of Japan in Shantung mean to China."

For five thousand years the people of Shantung have governed themselves, it is said, hence they do not take kindly to the interference of strangers. So sturdy are they, writes Mr. Walker, that nearly three hundred thousand Shantung men were imported into France during the World War to dig trenches and perform laborious tasks. Moreover—

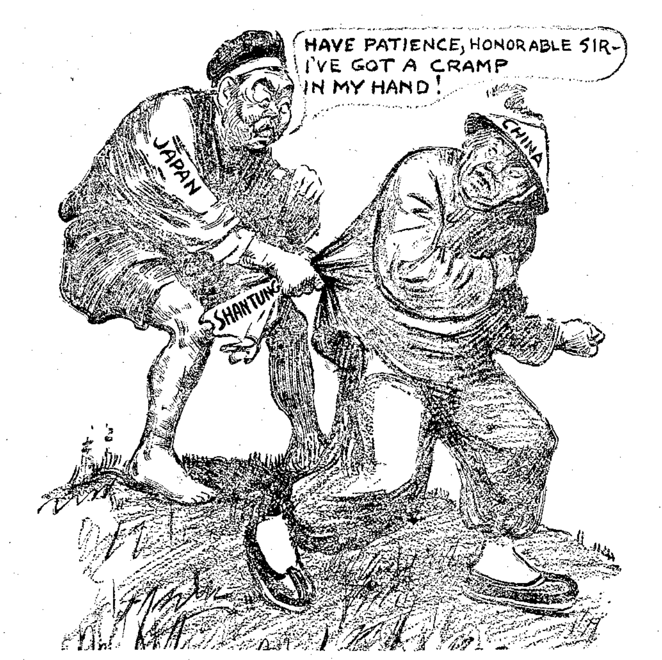
> "They have been of such remarkable character that they are always especially distinguished in Chinese history and in Chinese literature. It is doubtful if there exist anywhere else in the world thirty million people of such size and physical stamina, averaging probably five feet ten inches in height, while men of six feet and above are common. They have been no less noted for their independence and for their fierce, warlike spirit. The armies of China have always been recruited from among Shantung men. The successive invasions of China from the north and northwest have swept through the plain of the Yellow River and have made little impression upon the mountainous province that has been the home of these people."

The area of Shantung is approximately that of Iowa or Illinois, yet the 1920 Post-office estimate gives the province a population of 30,803,245, or 528 to the square mile. Less than one-third as large as Poland, she has approximately the same number of people. According to 1916 figures, the iron ore output of the province was 1,338,520 tons, 79 per cent. of which was smelted in China. The ore is said to be 66.4 per cent. iron. Approximately a million metric tons of coal were mined in the districts shown in the accompanying map. Gold, galena, lead and copper are also found in considerable quantities in many districts. Rice is grown in the southern part of the province, and other agricultural products are wheat, millet, Indian corn, and many varieties of fruit and vegetables. The chief cities have their cement, brick, chemical, soap, dye, electric light and power, iron and steel works; their distilleries and breweries; their flour, oil and bean mills; their furniture, glass, porcelain, lace and match factories, and, of course, their leather tanneries. Cotton is produced, as well as pongee and wild silk.

"From time immemorial down to the recent World War, men have always envied the wealth of their neighbors," notes Dr. Bowman in "The New World"; "Japan is to-day in the situation of a country that must overflow its boundaries, for sixty million people are crowded together on an area only a little larger than that of California." Shantung is just across the Yellow Sea, and it is the contention of G. Zay Wood, former editor of *The Far Eastern Republic*, in "The Twenty-One Demands" (Revell), that the real significance of the first group of demands, concerning Shantung, "can not be realized until one takes into consideration the railway situation of northern China," and Japan's desire to dominate and exploit the province. In these demands, briefly, "the Chinese Government was called upon to give full consent to whatever Shantung arrangement that Japan might make with Germany; to pledge not to cede or lease any territory in Shantung to any third Power; to grant to Japan the right of constructing a railway to connect the Shantung railway; and to open important cities and towns in the province for foreign (Japanese) trade and residence. But this is not all. Japan also claimed the right to build other railways which would enable her to dominate North China." As the Baltimore *Evening Sun* reviews events which led to the Paris Conference award:

> "The province of Shantung has an area of 55,970 square miles. The province belongs to China, and Chinese suzerainty has never been limited except as to a small district on the east coast, which, for the sake of brevity, we may designate as Kiaochow. Kiaochow has an area of a little more than 200 square miles. It is this bit of territory only that is the bone of contention.
>
> "Let us go back to 1897. Two German missionaries had been murdered in China, and in compensation Germany seized Kiaochow. Compromise was made the next year by the exaction of a 99-year lease from the Chinese, and a little later a German protectorate was declared over this territory. Under terms of the lease Germany, at great expense, erected strong fortifications at Tsing-tao, commanding the bay, and developed the port into a magnificent naval base. They also built a railroad from the port back through the city of Kiaochow and on up to Tsinan, capital of the province. Certain mines along this railway were opened, also under the lease. Administration of the territory was in the hands of the German Navy Department.
>
> "Then came the late war. The German naval base at Tsing-tao was regarded as a menace to the peace of the Far East. Japan, under the Anglo-Japanese agreement, declared war on Germany and took over Kiaochow. By an agreement signed May 25, 1915, Japan obtained from China the rights and privileges formerly exercised by Germany under the 99-year lease, and at the same time promised to give back Kiaochow to China at the end of the war. Up to the time of the promised restoration Japan was to administer the territory.
>
> "Then came the Treaty of Versailles, which in Article 156 specifically states that 'Germany renounces in favor of Japan all her rights, title and privileges . . . which she acquired in virtue of the treaty concluded by her with China on March 6, 1898, and of all other arrangements relative to the province of Shantung.' In other words, Japan is awarded the harbor and naval base at Tsing-tao—both of which are probably the finest in the Far East—the Shantung Railroad, built by the Germans, and the mines along this railway.
>
> "Such is the situation to-day. So long as the Chino-Japanese agreement of May, 1915, and the Versailles Treaty itself are enforced Japan has a stranglehold on Kiaochow and on the Shantung Railroad. In quarreling with Japan, Chinese sympathizers should remember, at least, that Tokyo has the legal support of these two documents, tho this fact, of course, does not remove the moral and ethical taint involved in Japan's so-called 'grab policy.'"

Japan, on the other hand, "has given many and repeated evidences of her desire to completely restore every section of Shantung, so far as political administration or territorial sovereignty is concerned, to China," avers Adachi Kinnosuke in the New York *World*. Moreover, this Japanese writer wishes to know, "if China has all this cash, why does not she pay up some of her old debts? Her old debts to Japan run into many hundreds of millions of dollars. Why does she always plead the utter impossibility of raising any ready money whenever she is prest for payments if she has all this cash available?" Japan has gone as far as she can in the way of concessions to China, maintain the Japanese delegates. Another Japanese correspondent, K. K. Kawakami, thus states Japan's position in the New York *Herald*:


HAVE PATIENCE, HONORABLE SIR— I'VE GOT A CRAMP IN MY HAND!
JAPAN
CHINA
SHANTUNG

DOESN'T WANT TO LET GO.

—Pease in the Newark *News*.

> "Since the Paris Peace Conference Japan has made substantial concessions in favor of China, forfeiting many of the rights formerly enjoyed by Germany.
>
> "As for China's contention that the leased territory of Kiaochow naturally reverted to Chinese sovereignty when she declared war upon Germany in August, 1917, no one takes it seriously. To all intents and purposes Kiaochow, tho nominally a leased territory, was ceded to Germany.
>
> "It is evident that sovereignty to that territory was ceded to Germany. In the accepted theory of international law a mere declaration of war is not enough to restore a ceded territory to the nation from which it was taken. To establish her claim to Kiaochow China should have not only declared war but should have taken it from Germany by force of arms. But China was neither capable nor willing to drive Germany from Kiaochow. Japan and Britain attacked and took the German colony.
>
> "China's hope for direct restitution of Kiaochow by Germany was totally destroyed when on May 20, 1920, the Berlin Government notified Peking that by virtue of the Versailles Treaty Germany had renounced in favor of Japan all rights and interests formerly enjoyed by her under the Chino-German agreement, and that she was no longer capable of restoring them direct to China. China was plainly told by Germany that she must negotiate with Japan if she wanted to recover these rights."

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THE SECRET OF THE TWENTY-ONE DEMANDS

FOR COMMERCIAL conquest only, said Japanese officials of the Twenty-one Demands imposed on China in May, 1915; but American and Chinese, and even some Japanese publicists denounced them as an impairment of China's sovereignty, an effective banging of the Open Door, and a threat to the future peace of the world. Because of her inherent weakness, internal dissensions and the looseness of governmental control over her unwieldy domain, China had become a target for peaceful penetration, and, to prevent her exclusive exploitation by any one Power, or combination of Powers, John Hay, Secretary of State under McKinley, proclaimed the Open Door policy, whereby China's commerce should be open to all countries on equal terms. This policy was generally recognized by the other Powers. But while Europe was preoccupied with war, Japan, according to several writers on the subject, suddenly made an issue of China's request for the abolishment of the war zone established in Shantung during the siege of the German forces at Tsingtao by British and Japanese troops, and presented the demands, described by one critic as a hundred times more exacting than those of Austria-Hungary on Serbia after the assassination at Serajevo. They have been interpreted by some as a Japanese Monroe Doctrine, with this difference, that, whereas the American doctrine recognizes the status quo in the sister republics on the Western continents and guarantees their independence against European aggression, the Japanese paraphrase of the American doctrine was intended hermetically to seal China against every Power but Japan and to leave it as a domain for Japanese expansion. After much parleying, the demands were revised and modified and presented on May 7, 1915, in the form of an ultimatum, to which China, with certain reservations, acceded on the following day. During the negotiations the strictest secrecy was enjoined by the Japanese, and the original demands became known several months after their first presentation, and only after garbled accounts had been published.

Briefly summarized, the revised demands, numbering twenty-four instead of twenty-one, include: China's assent to any agreement arrived at between Japan and Germany for the control of the Shantung Province after the expulsion of the Germans; agreement by China that neither within nor along the coast of Shantung should any territory or island be ceded or leased to any Power, under any pretext; the building of a railroad by China from Chefoo or Lungkow to connect with the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Railway, if necessary on capital borrowed from Japan; China to open commercial ports in Shantung, these to be designated after consultation with the Japanese Government; extension to ninety-nine years of the lease to Japan of Port Arthur and Dalny and of the terms of the South Manchuria Railway and the Antung-Mukden Railway; permission to Japanese subjects in South Manchuria to lease or purchase land and to travel and engage in any business whatever, but to be, with some exceptions, under Japanese jurisdiction; permission to Japanese subjects to open mines in South Manchuria; the Chinese Government to build railways in South Manchuria, and if necessary the money to be borrowed from Japan; China's agreement that if advisers are to be employed in South Manchuria, Japanese shall be employed first; opening to foreigners of commercial ports in Eastern Inner Mongolia, these to be designated after consultation with the Japanese; and certain other privileges to Japan in this territory; China's consent to an agreement between the Hanyehping (iron and steel) company and Japanese capitalists; China's agreement not to cede or lease to any Power any bay, harbor or island along the coast of China. Other demands, which are to be subjects for future negotiation, are that China shall, when necessary, engage numerous Japanese advisers; that, when they so desire, Japanese subjects may lease or purchase land in the interior of China for establishing schools or hospitals; that when suitable opportunity arises the Chinese Government will send military officers to Japan to negotiate with Japanese military authorities the matter of purchasing arms, or that of establishing a joint arsenal, and that the question of the right of missionary propaganda shall be taken up for negotiation in the future.

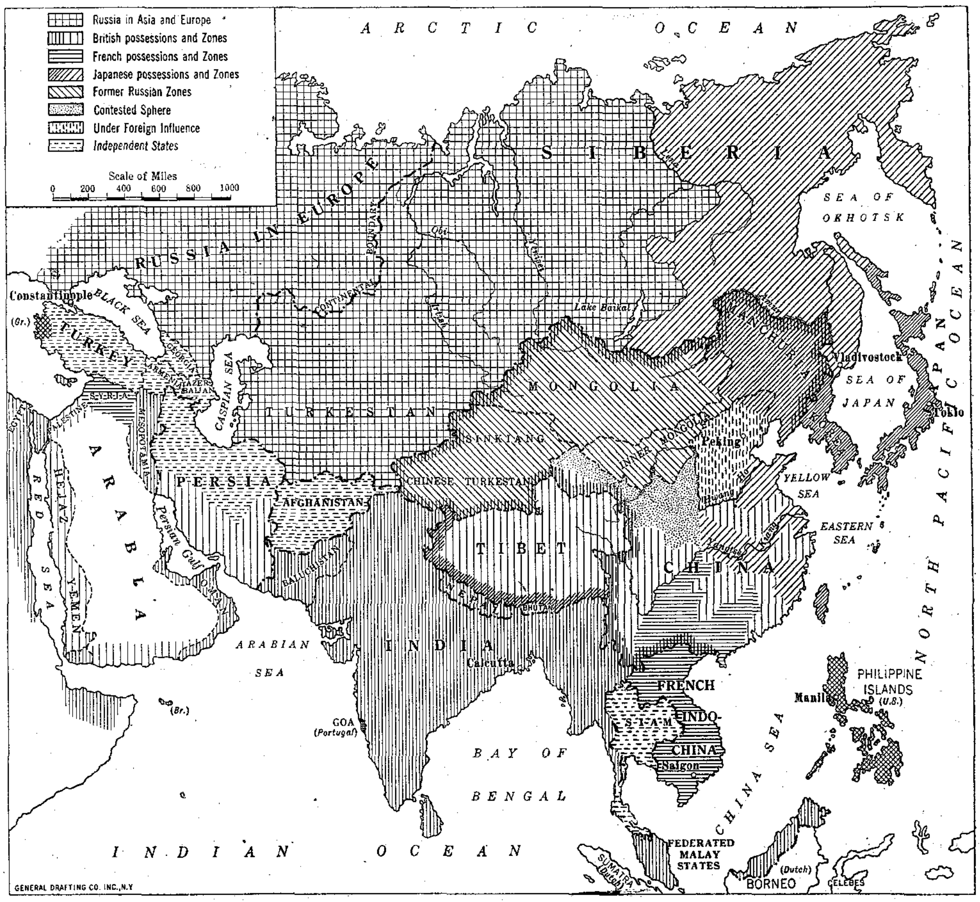
The United States refused to recognize the negotiations, and on May 9 of the same year dispatched identic notes to China and Japan, in which it was declared that the United States "can not recognize any agreement or undertaking which has been entered into between the Governments of China and Japan impairing the treaty rights of the United States and its citizens in China, the political or territorial integrity of the Republic of China, or the international policy relative to China commonly known as the Open Door policy." But Japan's succession to the German rights in Shantung "destroys the last hope that China will ever be liberated" from the provisions enforced by Japan, wrote George Bronson Rea, editor and publisher of the *Far Eastern Review* (Tokyo) in an "Analysis of the China-Japanese Treaties." "The revival of the 'Spheres of Influence' policy by Japan, which undermine and subvert the authority of the Chinese Government, and tend to close the door to others, sounds the death knell to the Open Door doctrine. The American note to China and Japan states, in no uncertain terms, that our Government can not recognize any impairment of this policy. The issue is created. It exists to-day as an actual force, and sooner or later must be faced." Whatever her intentions, writes Stanley K. Hornbeck in "Contemporary Politics in the Far East" (Appleton), Japan has accomplished in regard to China at least five things:

> "She has consolidated her own position in her northern sphere of influence, Manchuria; she has driven the Germans out of their former sphere of influence, Shantung, and has constituted herself successor to Germany's rights; she has given warning that she considers Fukien Province an exclusive sphere for Japanese influence; she has undertaken to invade the British sphere of influence; and she stands in a position to menace and to dictate to the Peking Government. A glance at the map of North China will show how completely Peking is at Japan's mercy. In control of Port Arthur and of the Shantung Peninsula, Japan commands the entrance to the Gulf of Pechili, which is the doorway by sea to Tientsin and Newchwang. In possession of Tsingtao, Dairen, and (virtually) of Antung and Newchwang, Japan thus commands every important port and harbor north of the Yangtze. With the Manchurian railways penetrating the heart of Manchuria and the Shantung Railway extending to the heart of Shantung—and with the right to extend the latter line to join the Peking-Hankow line, Japan is in a position, should she so choose, at any moment to grind Peking between the millstones of her military machine. So far as strategy is concerned, Japan has North China commercially, militarily, and politically at her mercy."

The Japanese have justified their policy in China, we are told, by one or more of these contentions: (1) that Japan must have room for colonization, and that Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia are legitimate fields for her expansion; (2) that Japan must have room for commercial expansion, and all China is a legitimate field for that expansion; (3) that in her political activities Japan is merely endeavoring to protect China against her own weakness, which is a menace at once to China and to Japan, and (4) that it is Japan's duty and her purpose to maintain the peace of the Far East. When we go behind the real motives which have apparently prompted the Japanese Government in her attempted domination of China, writes G. Zay Wood in "The Twenty-one Demands" (Fleming H. Revell Company), we can readily see that the motives are not merely political but also economic. "In China and her great wealth Japan has seen the opportunity of correcting by a forced agreement what geography and nature have denied her."

EUROPE'S ENCROACHMENTS ON CHINA'S SOVEREIGNTY

THE STORY OF CHINA for the past hundred years has been largely the story of her spoliation by the white races. From the early years of the nineteenth century, when the riches of "Far Cathay" began to be apparent to the dventurous traders and merchants who voyaged to its shores, he principal European Governments vied with one another in extracting from the Emperors of China a number of rights and privileges in favor of their own subjects. These limitations of China's authority and power within her own borders were engineered upon various pretexts, but the result in every case was the same, to further diminish what little sovereignty China still enjoyed. Nowadays these same governments, having seen the error of their ways, are uniting in a policy of cooperation with and help of the unwieldy colossus of the Orient that they once so ruthlessly exploited, but they are considerably hampered in their present good intentions by the ghosts of their past misdeeds. Japan's extensions of influence, which began about the time European efforts were relaxing, are treated in other articles in this issue.


Russia in Asia and Europe
British possessions and Zones
French possessions and Zones
Japanese possessions and Zones
Former Russian Zones
Contested Sphere
Under Foreign Influence
Independent States
Scale of Miles
0 200 400 600 800 1000
ARCTIC OCEAN
SIBERIA
SEA OF OKHOTSK
RUSSIA IN EUROPE
Constantinople
BLACK SEA
TURKEY
CASPIAN SEA
Lake Baikal
Vladivostock
SEA OF JAPAN
MONGOLIA
TURKESTAN
SINKIANG
Peking
Tokio
PERSIA
AFGHANISTAN
CHINESE TURKESTAN
YELLOW SEA
EASTERN SEA
ARABIA
RED SEA
YEMEN
Persian Gulf
TIBET
CHINA
PACIFIC OCEAN
NORTH
INDIA
Calcutta
ARABIAN SEA
(Br.)
GOA (Portugal)
BAY OF BENGAL
FRENCH INDO-CHINA
SIAM
Saigon
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (U.S.)
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FOREIGN ZONES OF ECONOMIC INFLUENCE IN CHINA.

As Gilbert Reid remarks in the opening sentence of "China, Captive or Free?" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) "the contact of European civilization with the peoples of Asia and Africa and the American continents makes sad reading for the man of justice." Mr. Reid says that "Great Britain, France, and Russia were the chief countries in the forceful opening of China to the trade, missions and diplomacy of the rest of the world, accompanied by minor acts of encroachment, interference, and seizure of territory under the legal guise of treaties. Looking at the sad havoc of years, Japan may well claim that she is no worse than European nations in their treatment of China. From China's standpoint all outsiders are bad, with no sign of repentance." Of this very natural feeling Stanley High, in "China's Place in the Sun" (Macmillan) says, "racial hatred among Asiatic peoples for the nations of the West is not an inborn antipathy, but a gradual growth nourished by the empire-seeking exploitations of the white race. As an illustration let me quote an exceedingly frank suggestion from an English authority (Colquhoun, 'China in Transformation'). The writer, in speaking of Great Britain's dealing with the Chinese, declares: 'The touchstone of all discussion has been force, and the Chinese have remained true to the character which the late Lord Elgin gave them of "yielding nothing to reason, but everything to fear." The same testimony has been borne out by his successors in the representation of Great Britain at Peking. Accordingly, whenever a question reached the point of urgency, they (the Chinese) would simply ask their referee, "Does it mean war?" If the answer was "yes," they would instantly yield, and if "no," they refused to give way.'"

England was the first Power to recognize in China a vast field of rich opportunities for her merchants. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, we are told by E. A. Ross, in "The Changing Chinese" (The Century Co.), "in consequence of the British East India Company's pushing its Bengal opium into the various parts of China, the habit (opium-smoking) took root in all parts of the country. The British found that it was a lucrative trade and never let up. The total gain from Indian opium—that is, the amount paid by China and Eastern Asia for the commodity above its cost price between 1773 and 1906—has been estimated at two billion, one hundred millions of dollars." About 1840, the Chinese Emperor, alarmed at the ravages caused by the drug, appointed a special commissioner at Canton to put down the trade. This man, apparently a person of considerable vigor, soon came into collision with the English traders. His seizure and destruction of ten thousand chests of opium precipitated the first "opium war," which ended in the defeat of China by Great Britain and the signing of a treaty in 1842 by which the important island of Hongkong became a British crown colony and the traders were richly indemnified for their losses. This war, of which the British historian, Justin McCarthy, says in his "History of Our Own Times," that no attempt to justify it "can now hide from our eyes the fact that in the beginning and the very origin of the quarrel we were distinctly in the wrong," was followed by the continued spread of opium in China and by constant friction between the Chinese authorities and the foreign missionaries, whose home governments were more than ready to enforce the settlement of difficulties by threats of bombardment and other equally strenuous arguments. "It is hence easy to understand," writes Mr. Reid, "the desire once exprest by Prince Kung that China might be free of 'opium and missionaries.'" A further attempt of the Chinese to restrict the drug trade brought on the second "opium war" with England in 1857. This ended in the same way as the first and the British, who had been joined by the French, exacted a treaty from the Chinese in 1858 opening various ports to foreign trade, granting numerous privileges to Europeans, and permitting the unfettered importation of Indian opium into China. E. A. Ross states that "until this time the Government had not tolerated the cultivation of the poppy plant, but now, rather than see the country drained of silver to buy of India a narcotic" that could easily be produced at home, it removed all restrictions. The consumption of opium increased enormously. Mr. Ross states that in 1907 "the Chinese were using seventy times as much opium as they were in 1800" and quotes 22,000 tons of the drug as the amount annually absorbed. Public opinion, both in England and in China, at length became so strong that the two countries entered into an agreement in 1911 to suppress gradually the importation and cultivation of the drug.

These two wars, according to Dr. Mingchien J. Bau, in "The

Foreign Relations of China" (Fleming H. Revell Co.), were used as a means for securing the opening of a number of Chinese ports to foreign traders, as each of the other Powers exacted from China treaties similar to those signed with England. Among other rights thus obtained by Europeans, in which Americans shared, were (1) that of entire freedom from Chinese law; all trials, both civil and criminal, being held in their own courts set up on Chinese soil; (2) that of living in settlements or concessions, special areas reserved for foreign residents and administered by their own municipal or consular officers; (3) that of sharing in all privileges granted by the Chinese Government to any nation of the group, known as "the most favored nation"; and (4) that of regulating the Chinese tariff charges. These privileges, we are told by K. S. Latourette, in "The Development of China" (Houghton-Mifflin Co.), made possible the independent self-governing European communities, of which there are now a number in China and which seriously impair her sovereignty, since in them her laws do not operate and her control even of her own citizens is much restricted. The most favored nation agreement extended to all the European Powers any concession wrung by one of their number from the unwilling but impotent Government at Peking, a most sweeping right that has had far-reaching results, as it has been invoked by all the nations concerned upon every possible occasion. The tariff modifications were insisted upon by the Powers in order to favor their own imports into China and to benefit their merchants. The duties were finally settled at 5 per cent. ad valorem, a rate that the Chinese Republic is now seeking permission to raise in order to obtain much needed additional revenue. The collection of the customs duties was temporarily taken over by the Europeans during the unsettled days of the Tai Ping rebellion in 1854. It has never been returned to Chinese hands, but has been operated since 1858 by a British Inspector-General in Chinese pay, who turns over to the Chinese Government the moneys received, after deducting the interest due on certain foreign loans. These duties all reach the Government, unlike those collected through the likin, or tariff on goods passing from one province to another, which are in the hands of Chinese officials and most of which disappears in graft of one kind or another.

Between 1860 and 1895 China was continually being forced by war or by the threat of war to surrender outlying portions of her territory to Powers who saw therein opportunities for trade expansion or political aggrandizement. In this way, as Mr. Gilbert Reid points out, Russia took from her in 1860 a large section of country in northern Manchuria north of the Amur River, which was needed for the Trans-Siberian Railroad and for an approach to an ice-free port, and in 1881 the rich province of Ili in Chinese Turkestan. In the latter year Japan compelled her to give up the Liu Chiu Islands, and in 1895, after defeating her in a short war, Formosa, the Pescadore Islands, and all her claims upon Korea. Great Britain and France lost no opportunities of enlarging their Oriental empires at her expense, the former forcing her to abandon northern Burma in 1886 and Sikkim in 1890, and the latter depriving her of Tongking and Annam in 1885. All these possessions, some of them of very large extent and containing millions of inhabitants, were lopped off ostensibly on the ground of some outrage or wrongdoing on the part of the Chinese Government or of Chinese officials, but were actually acquired in furtherance of a definite plan of conquest in the fevered competition for the trade of the Far East, and for the control of as large as part of its natural wealth as could by any means be obtained.

Another serious encroachment upon China's sovereignty, in the view of Dr. Bau, consists in the so-called "leased territories," lands and ports situated at strategic points along China's coastline which the Powers have ostensibly leased from her for long periods, but which in reality are independent possessions. The first holding of this class was Kiaochow Bay, in Shantung, which Germany "leased" from China in 1898 after the murder of two of her missionaries. Immediately after this, Mr. K. S. Latourette states that Great Britain demanded and received the lease of Kowloon, on the mainland opposite Hongkong, and Wei Hai Wei, on the north coast of Shantung; Russia obtained that of Port Arthur and Talienwan, dominating the approach by sea to Peking; and France secured that of Kwang Chow Wang, a port in the extreme south of China.

Not content with the concessions already described, the Powers, eager for further gain and spurred on by mutual jealousies, extorted from China in 1898 what they termed "spheres of influence." These, as explained by Dr. Bau, were areas in which the Power concerned was to have a monopoly of all mining, railroad, and other rights, and was to exercise an exclusive political influence. The spheres so marked out were as follows: Germany, in Shantung; Russia, in Manchuria and the Liaotung peninsula; France, in Yunnan, Kwangsi, and Kwantung; Great Britain, in the Yangtse valley and Tibet; and Japan in Fukien. Changes caused by wars since that date have resulted in the taking over by Japan of the spheres of Russia and Germany, so that to-day there are but three spheres in existence that of France in the south, that of Great Britain in the center and west, and that of Japan in the east and north, this last being by far the most important. These spheres are highly detrimental to China's economic development, since they give the Powers concerned a practical monopoly of the trade and natural wealth within their areas, and tend to build up rival foreign dominations contending with one another for supremacy on the soil of China while she looks on, powerless to interfere.

China, whenever she has been in financial difficulties, which in recent years has been about all the time, has been helped out with loans by various foreign syndicates, and of late in particular by Japan. To obtain these loans she has had to pledge her forests, mines, and other sources of natural wealth to a great extent, and is now in a position where she is in danger of becoming completely in the power of her creditors, whom she is at present unable to pay. Dr. Bau, in "The Foreign Relations of China" describes how, in order to prevent the domination of the Chinese Republic by any Power or Powers by financial hold upon her, and in order to remedy existing trade abuses and to abolish the spheres or influence, the International Banking Consortium was formed in 1920. This Consortium, or combination of associated groups of banks, originated in a suggestion made in 1917 that the United States make a loan to China so that the latter might take part effectually in the World War. In June, 1918, the State Department called together a number of American bankers interested in Chinese finance, who held a conference at which it was decided to invite the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Japan to participate in the making of loans to China on the basis of a fair and equal partnership. Following out this proposal, representatives of the Powers in question met at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 and reached an agreement as to the principles on which their action should be based. Japan was at first disposed to make the attempt to exclude Mongolia and Manchuria from the scope of the Consortium, claiming her special interests in those regions, but yielded the point when she found that the United States and Great Britain were absolutely opposed to it. The principles thus arrived at having been approved by the governments concerned, the agreement was signed in New York City in October, 1920.

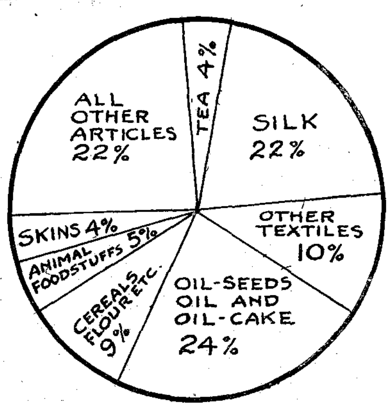
The activities of the Consortium, Dr. Bau states, are to be undertaken with the cooperation of the United States Department of State, which must approve all loans made and can thus safeguard the best interests of China. These activities are designed to take care of the existing loans to China, in regard to which she is now in difficulties, and which threaten her independence as a nation, and to provide for all future loans to be made either to the Chinese Government or to any of China's provinces. The Consortium aims, in the words of Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, representing J. P. Morgan & Company, of the American group, "to include within its scope only those basic transportation systems, highways, reorganization of the currency, etc., which would serve to establish sounder economic conditions throughout China and thus form a firmer foundation for the encouragement of private initiative and trade." The taking over of China's financial affairs by the Consortium of course puts it in a position to dominate the Republic, but the conditions under which it has been organized preclude any high-handed action on the part of any Power and are China's best guaranty of fair and just treatment. "Such a group," says K. S. Latourette, "if rightly managed, could help China back to solvency and financial independence." This is undoubtedly possible, if China will do her part by whole-hearted cooperation. Her potential wealth is enormous and if her government has the good sense to profit by the genuine help the Consortium stands ready to extend to it, and will devote to useful and practical ends the money to be obtained, making an honest effort to eliminate the pernicious system of graft or "squeeze" that for so long has stained all Chinese commercial and political undertakings, the result should be most favorable.

The encroachments upon China's sovereignty here discussed, together with such others as the maintenance of foreign postoffices on Chinese territory, the retention of foreign troops on her soil, etc., are now under consideration by the Conference at Washington and it is expected that the Powers, under America's leadership, will see their way to abolishing many of these injustices, thus inaugurating a new period of peace and good-will in the Far East.

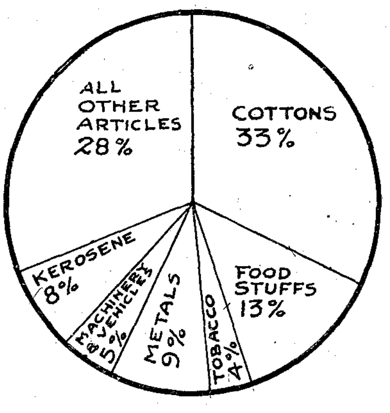
THE WEALTH OF ONE-FOURTH OF THE HUMAN RACE

VAST IN AREA, rich in resources, densely populated, China is a land of mystery rather than a great commercial Power, because of the sheer force of tradition and inertia. The instant a Westerner begins to study anything Chinese he runs into a perfect maze of complexities. The word simple is the very last adjective to be applied to China. We think we know what we mean by a Chinese. But do we? "The China Year Book" names seventy more or less distinct races in China. And what is China? Is it simply the eighteen central provinces, or shall we include Manchuria, Mongolia, Eastern Turkestan and Tibet? We read in the book called "Trading with the Far East," written by O. P. Austin and published by the National City Bank of New York in its foreign commerce series:

"The Republic of China, until a comparatively recent date the Chinese Empire, has an area bigger than that of any other country of the world except that of Russia prior to the war; the area of China exceeding that of the United States, Canada or Brazil, being stated at 4,278,000 square miles. The bulk of China's population, commerce and producing and consuming power lies, however, in that much smaller area known as 'China Proper' or the Eighteen Provinces, situated at the extreme southeast of that great land mass, above referred to, and having an area of only 1,532,000 square miles. 'China Proper,' or the Eighteen Provinces, has, in fact, only about one-third of the area but more than nine-tenths of the population, and practically all the commerce of that great mass designated as 'China.'"



WHAT CHINA SOLD IN 1919.



WHAT CHINA BOUGHT IN 1919.

China is the most populous of the nations, but no estimate of its population is much more than a good guess. It has been remarked that every fourth child born into the world is a Chinese. Estimates made by various authorities set the population at anywhere from 340,000,000 to 460,000,000 inhabitants. The Department of Commerce of our Government has prepared a "Commercial Hand Book of China" which is based on careful study of the most recent information. It gives the following table of area and population, adding figures for other countries for purposes of comparison:

Regions	*Area*	*Population*	*No. per sq. m.*
China Proper	1,533,000	336,271,000	219
Manchuria	364,000	14,917,000	41
Mongolia	1,370,000	2,500,000	2
Chinese Turkestan	550,000	1,200,000	2
Tibet	460,000	6,500,000	14
Total Chinese territory	4,277,000	361,388,000	84
South America	6,850,000	35,000,000	5
United States, exclusive of dependencies	3,620,000	100,000,000	33
Japanese Empire	260,000	70,000,000	270
France (continental)	207,000	40,000,000	150

China is essentially and preeminently an agricultural country, all authorities agree. From 80 to 90 per cent. of her people are said to be dependent on agriculture. The characteristic yellow soil of North China, called *loess* by the geologists, is spread over a 1400-mile strip of the country. It is porous and friable, extremely fertile, needing little working or fertilization, but is too porous for successful irrigation, hence the country where it is found is dependent entirely on a favorable rainfall. This soil is in places 2,000 feet thick. Intensive rather than extensive farming is practised in China. Terraces are raised on the mountainsides, and even the tops of high hills are cultivated. In the rivers one sees rafts covered with earth on which crops are growing. It has been estimated that the plains of Manchuria and Mongolia alone, when properly developed, could raise food enough to supply 300,000,000 people, and the entire country sufficient to feed a billion, and still have some left for export. Of China's chief agricultural products the Irving National Bank's "Trading with the Far East" says

"Rice, the food staple of millions, is the principal crop in south and central China. In the north, millet largely takes its place. Wheat is a secondary crop, but growing in importance, its annual yield is 200,000,000 bushels. The cotton production is 2,500,000 bales. Nearly 87,500 tons are exported, chiefly to Japan. Forty-five hundred tons, valued at $2,225,000, were sent to the United States in 1919. The Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association is establishing experimental stations and importing American seed. The rearing of silkworms always has been encouraged, and exports in domestic and wild raw silk exceed 16,000,000 pounds. The United States in 1919 bought from China raw silk to the extent of $54,500,000 or more than one-sixth of our total imports, in addition to woven silk fabrics worth $690,000 The annual soya bean production is 6,000,000 tons, and in 1919 China including Japanese China—sent to this country shipments valued at more than $13,300,000

"The United States imported in 1919 tea worth $3,000,000, and with the prohibition of acoholic drinks an actuality, this trade should greatly increase. Other crops include sugar sesame, wax, fibers, camphor, nuts, barley, indigo, maize and other cereals. Exportation of walnuts to the United States exceeds $1,200,000 a year. In 1919 China sent to this country hides and skins valued at nearly $17,000,000."

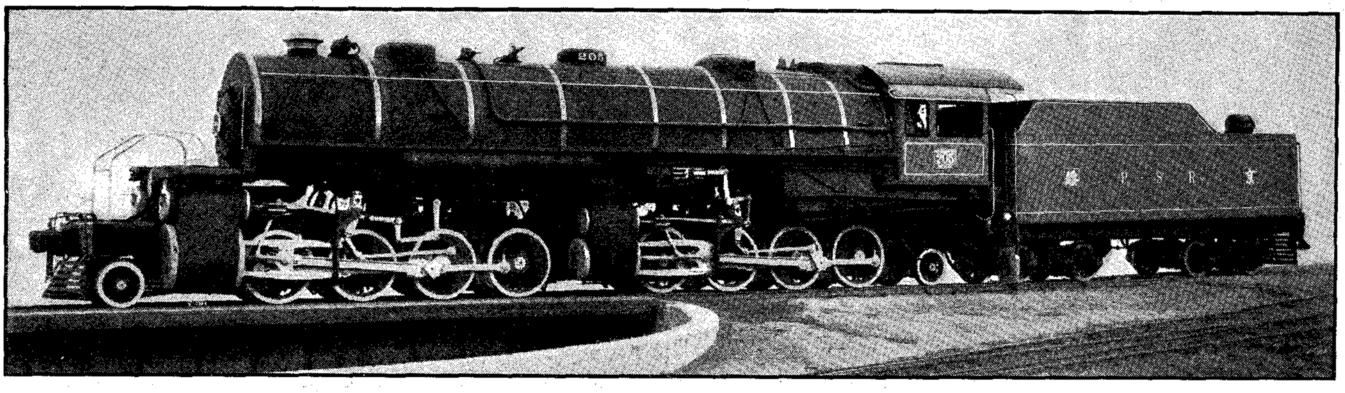
Nature has been generous to China in other ways. As we read in the National City Bank's "Trading with the Far East"

"In minerals and metals nature has given to China extremely liberal supplies, which await the combination of capital and transportation on the one hand, with the great masses of native labor on the other, and when these capital and transportation facilities are supplied, in combination with native labor, China will be one of the great manufacturing countries of the world as Japan has already become, despite the fact that Japan has far less quantities of either iron or coal than China. In fact China's coal 'reserve' exceeds that of any country of the world except the United States and Canada, our own 'reserve' being estimated by geological authorities at 4,231,000,000,000 tons, Canada 1,361,000,000,000 tons, and China 1,097,000,000,000 tho the proportion of China's supply which is classed as anthracite, is much larger than that of the United States. In addition to this she has ample iron supplies lying, in many cases in close conjunction with coal, especially in the anthracite field of Shansi, while in addition to the great supplies of coal and iron, considerable quantities of copper, tin and antimony are found, the Yunnan Province being stated by a high authority as 'one of the richest copper districts of the world.'"

The chief items in China's recent import and export trade ar mentioned in the accompanying diagrams from "The China Yea Book." The recent growth of China's foreign trade is show by the following figures in Haekwan *taels* ($1.24):

	Imports	*Exports*	*Total*
1910	476,553,402	394,421,836	1,379,301,482
1920	799,960,206	579,341,276	870,986,477

In 1919 17 per cent. of China's imports came from the United States and 16 per cent. of her exports went to the United States according to the National City Bank's figures.



THIS IS THE LARGEST LOCOMOTIVE EVER SHIPPED FROM THE UNITED STATES, AND IT IS GOING TO CHINA.

One of an order of forty-seven freight engines recently built by the American Locomotive Company for a Chinese railroad.

HOW THE NEW CHINA TRAVELS AND SHIPS

CHINA'S GREATEST HANDICAP, it is generally agreed, is the lack of modern transportation facilities. Hundreds of thousands of square miles of territory are undeveloped and unoccupied because of the lack of railways. The cost of transportation between the interior and the sea is lmost prohibitive. In the fall of 1917, as the Irving National Bank's book on the Far East notes, "wheat was selling in the rovince of Szechuan at ten cents a bushel, while the price at Shanghai was $2.50 and $3.00 a bushel."

A thousand years ago China was far ahead of Europe in the natter of highways. Roads which are still in use radiated from Peking in all directions, and at one time there were 2,000 miles of oads in this system. But few of these so-called "national highways" would be considered roads in any civilized country, says 'The China Year Book," being "for the best part narrow tracks, ootpaths, or roads untraversable by any vehicle but the Peking art." Yet over these narrow, age-old, deeply worn tracks is still arried the bulk of the internal trade of China on wheelbarrows, ack animals, and the shoulders of coolie porters. In some of the nore progressive cities macadamized roads are being constructed, here being much activity of this sort in the neighborhood of Peking. Adventurous spirits, to quote the "Year Book" again, 'have made journeys of considerable length by motor-car and notorcycle in Chihli and other North China provinces, but the oing is hard." The same authority estimates that there are ,000 motor cars in China. Jinrikishas and sedan chairs are in se in the cities, and there are tramcars in Tientsin, Shanghai nd Hongkong.

China was also well in the lead of other nations in developing he canal as a factor in commerce. The Grand Canal, which onnects the Yangtze and the Yellow Rivers, has a total ngth of 850 miles, and is one of the most remarkable engineering eats of the world. It is now in a state of neglect, altho improvement schemes are under way. The deltas of the Yangtze nd West Rivers contain important networks of canals. But hina's great waterway is the Yangtze River. In the words of The China Year Book," it "forms the main artery of trade, ommerce, and every form of communication with Central China nd opens up to foreign trade the greater part of China proper." esides the main river there are many navigable tributary treams tapping the various provinces comprised in the Yangtze asin, an area of 600,000 square miles with a population of 80,000,000. In this basin are the most important tea, rice, silk nd cotton-growing regions, silk and cotton manufactures, and everal great treaty ports, including Shanghai, the New York of hina, and Hankow, its Chicago. In total length the Yangtze exceeded only by the Nile, Amazon, Mississippi and Yenesei vers. It is navigable for 1,630 miles above its mouth. From hanghai, near the mouth of the Yangtze, to Hankow, 585 miles p, large river steamers ply the year round, and during part of the year ocean freighters make the run. Half of the entire foreign trade of China went through Shanghai in 1918. Most of the trade of South China passes through Hongkong, which is a British port. In all there are forty-eight Chinese customs ports opened to foreign trade. Local steamers and junks carry on a thriving coastal trade between Chinese seaports.

The first Chinese railway was a twelve-mile line between Shanghai and Woosung, built by foreigners in 1875–76. The "Encyclopedia Britannica" tells us that it so aroused the superstitious hatred of the people that the Government acquired it and destroyed it, and there was no more building for several years. But in 1881 a narrow-gage horse tramway, which had been built to carry coal to the Chinese seacoast was transformed into a standard gage steam railway. This developed into the present Chinese railroad system, which went under government control in 1911. At present there are over 6,800 miles of railroad in China and 2,000 miles under construction. Practically all these roads have the standard gage. While the Chinese railway system is not extensive it connects a network of busy waterways with important inland points. The main scheme of the system, as the writer in the "Encyclopedia Britannica" notes, "consists of lines more or less parallel running roughly north and south linked by cross lines with coast ports or abutting on navigable rivers." Railroad travel is now popular in China, and the Government finds its system a profitable enterprise which turned in a surplus of $45,000,000 in 1919, according to "The Statesman's Year Book." Much of the Chinese railroad equipment is thoroughly up-to-date. It is significant that in the list of Chinese imports from the United States in 1919 appear 48 steam locomotives averaging $50,000 apiece. The chief Chinese railroads, according to our Department of Commerce's "Commercial Hand Book of China," furnish "reasonably expeditious and comfortable service between the centers of population that they connect." Most of the lines carry first, second and third-class passengers and a number have a fourth or coolie class. Freight service is hampered by the imposition of *likin*, or provincial customs duties. An interesting note on Chinese railroad practise is made by Mr. J. E. Baker in the "Commercial Handbook":

> "Chinese enginemen are quite satisfactory. They have 'assigned' runs, and hence their pride in their profession may be read in the polished brass trimmings of their machine—a decoration that has disappeared from the American locomotive. They handle the equipment much more gently than do American drivers. Trains are started without jerks. They are stopt without jolts. A similar deftness is to be noted in switching operations—'shunting,' it is called in China. The writer has watched yard-work a good deal, and has yet to hear the cannon-like reports that proclaim the work in so many American yards. Discipline has not been difficult. Since the work is dirty, tho wages are comparatively good, the personnel has come from farms and from the coolie class. As a result, official or family influence is not encountered as it is among employees of the clerical class."

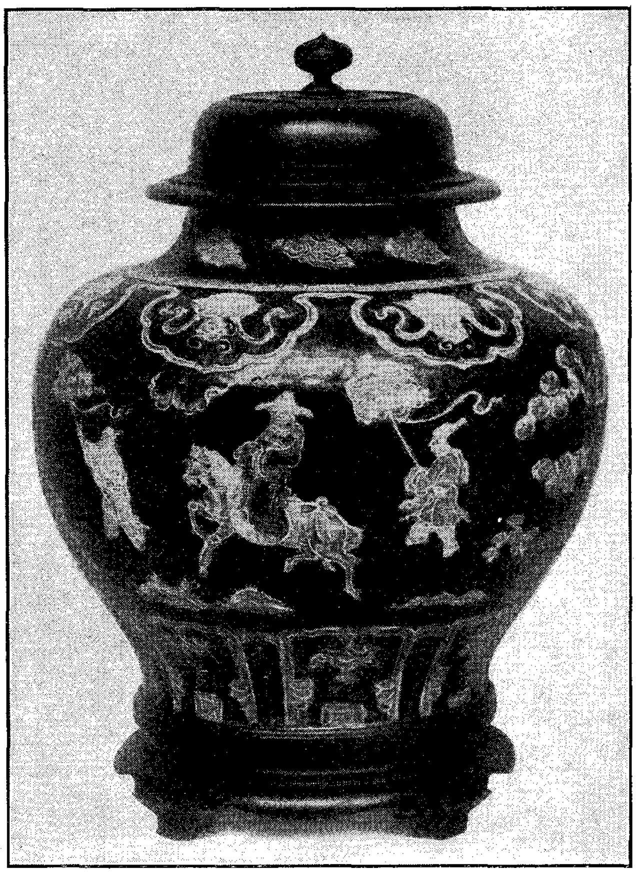
THE FAMOUS PORCELAINS OF CHINA

CHINA INVADES EVERY HOUSEHOLD, for its name is the generic term for all our tableware. Whether our porcelain be French or Austrian or what not, it is "china," and thus pays its homage to the country whence sprung all that is beautiful in the way of household ware. The porcelains of China symbolize their makers in that the brilliance of to-day is far outshone by the glories of the past. "There is little of value to be said of the Chinese porcelain of our own time," says William Burton in his "General History of Porcelain" (Funk & Wagnalls Co.), "for . . . tho there is a considerable amount of experimental work going on in the manufacture of many favorite varieties of the older wares, such as the black-ground vases, *flambé* glazes of many kinds and carved and pierced decoration with painting in underglaze blue, as well as blue and white painted porcelains of the more ordinary types, it can not be said that the work is of great importance, and its only value is to show that the knowledge still exists and a breath of fresh energy may once more fan it into flame." Even in the importation or purchase of porcelain that has taken its place among the class of antiques, care evidently must be taken to get the "real right thing."

"From the time of the Emperor K'ang-Hsi, onwards, the Chinese had to cope with increasing demands from Europe for porcelain. During the greater part of his reign these demands were almost entirely confined to blue and white wares, in which a great trade was quickly developed. At first, no doubt, Chinese porcelain in the native styles was all that was desired, but the idea that the Chinese were an outlandish race with eccentric ideas was too firmly founded to be easily shaken, and a demand soon arose for table wares in shapes and decorations according to European tastes. A large proportion of this export porcelain was decorated with floral patterns and borders much in the usual Chinese manner, but there was also a great demand among princely and noble families in Europe for services bearing their family crest or arms. Tho this porcelain was made at Ching-tê Chên, as is proved incidentally by some remarks in the letters of Père d'Entrecolles, it was sent to Canton as white-glazed ware and decorated by the artists of the famous school of enamelers on metal in that city. This 'Canton porcelain,' as it is commonly called, is generally overcrowded with figure subjects in Chinese dress and many borders of various diaper patterns, all carried out in the style and color schemes best known by its French names of *famille rose*. As the European trade was in the hands of the various 'India' Companies, as they were called throughout Europe, the ware was foolishly described as 'India China,' or even attributed to certain obscure European factories, that at Lowestoft best known to English collectors, tho almost every country had some potters engaged in similar work. Further, some of the white wares sent to Canton to be decorated appear to have been passed on to Europe, to be decorated in European faience or porcelain factories and sold under various designations. It seems difficult to realize the extent of this trade now, but it must have been fairly extensive, for it was carried on not only in England but in France, Holland, Germany, Austria and other countries where porcelain works existed, tho Holland and France appear to have been responsible for most of this spurious Chinese ware which exasperates the collector precisely because it is Chinese porcelain, but tricked out in various fraudulent disguises of little or no merit. The occasional examples of Oriental porcelain that bear transfer prints of Battersea or Worcester should be readily identified, as well as the more numerous examples of blue and white Chinese porcelain now robbed of whatever merit they once possest by a vulgar European elaboration of over-decoration in dull blue, black, pale green and a thick iron-red enamel, often rather dry of surface. . . .

"It seems almost unnecessary to add that the bulk of this blue and white porcelain specially manufactured for European use is not remarkable for its excellence, and must have been contemptuously regarded by the Chinese as fit only for the pushful outer barbarians."

The porcelain of the collectors represents in the main the two great dynasties of the Sung and the Ming Emperors. The former lasted from 960 to 1279 A.D.; and according to Mr. Burton was "a period of fervent revival in the more ancient arts of China and at the same time of great activity in discovery and fertile invention in every branch of art, bespeaking intellectual direction of the first order, so that the period has often been spoken of as the 'Augustan Age' of Chinese history." The museums and private collections of Europe and America contain specimens "sufficient to stamp the Chinese art of this period as being in the highest rank, and we know that much more exists that can not be exported." It was an age of "fine intellectuality, for all its works breathe a spirit of restrained power dignified almost to austerity." The Ming Dynasty lasted for nearly three hundred years (1368–1643) and, again according to Mr. Burton, "was distinguished for a succession of able and cultured emperors and statesmen to which the history of mankind offers few parallels." Of their culture we read:



From Burton's "General History of Porcelain."

VASE OF THE MING PERIOD.

18¼ inches high; 14 inches diameter.

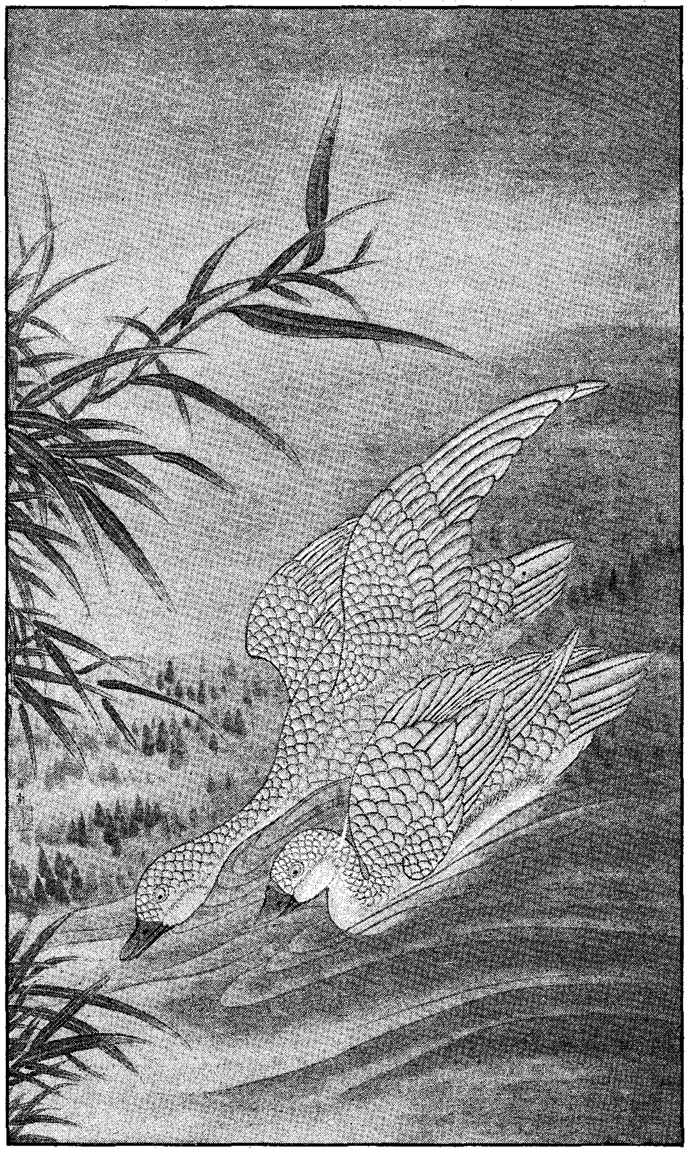
Elaborateness of decoration symbolizes the luxury of this period. This specimen now in Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

"All the arts—from architecture, painting, and sculpture to bronze-founding, metal working and enameling—flourished with the utmost vigor under their vigilant and enlightened patronage, and it was undoubtedly one of the greatest, if, indeed, not *the* greatest period of Chinese porcelain, whether we consider the range and quality of noble examples that have come down to us, or the supreme technical and artistic skill displayed through an infinite variety of types and decorative styles.

"Probably much of this success in porcelain resulted from the concentration of the industry at Ching-tê Chên, for, with the notable exception of the factory at Tehua, in the province of Fuchien—which was founded in early Ming times and is world-renowned for its modeled figures, cups, etc., made in fine white or creamy porcelain—all the famous Sung factories were abandoned, possibly on the removal of their workpeople to Ching-tê Chên, or thereafter confined themselves to the manufacture of such ordinary wares as satisfied purely local demands, and so ceased to exercise any further influence on the development of porcelain, tho their wares are now being eagerly sought after by Western collectors in default of better things."

PECULIAR QUALITIES OF CHINESE ART

CHINESE ART TROUBLES the Western eye by what seems to be its lack of perspective. Art, that is, which is revealed by painting. To be told that Chinese art not only has perspective, and, as compared with that to be noted in Western art, of a form "immeasurably the deeper, fuller, more developed and expressive," is to suspect some form of a paradox. But the point is that perspective is one thing to the Western eye and another to the eye of the East. In our effort to see things drawn upon a flat surface as having more than two dimensions we have developed the convention of representing them in receding planes. "In the effort to develop the representation along these lines," says Prof. William E. Gates in *The Theosophical Path* (Point Loma), "painting drew from sculpture its concepts of the 'round' and the use of shadows to that end." European perspective became "monocular"; "the picture of a physical object portrayed on a flat surface as seen by a single eye from a single point in space." The Chinese do not mind seeing all round a thing—something that our latest extravagant schools of modern art are now doing by "offering a phantasmagoria of broken points of view." This East and West difference is put by two English authorities on Chinese art, Lawrence Binyon and Ernest Fenollosa, quoted by Professor Gates:



Painting in the collection of Mr. Edward J. Hazen

CHINESE PAINTING OF THE MING PERIOD.

"Rhythmic vitality—the life-movement of the spirit through the rhythm of things" is the prime quality of Chinese art.

"In painters like Paolo Ucello we find the struggle to master perspective overshadowing the purely artistic quest for beauty, just as in our own time an intense interest in scientific discoveries about the nature of light has led a whole school of landscape to sacrifice fundamental qualities of design in a passionate endeavor to realize on canvas the vibration of sunlight.

"It is the besetting vice of our Western life as a whole, so complex and entangled in materials, that we do not see things clearly; we are always mixing issues and confounding ends with means. We are so immersed in getting the means for enjoying life that we quite forget how to enjoy it, and what is called success is, oftener than not, defeat. So, too, in current criticism of painting, we find it commonly assumed that an advance in science is of itself an advance in art; as if correct anatomy, a thorough knowledge of perspective, or a stringent application of optical laws were of the slightest value to art except as aids to the effective realization of an imaginative idea.

"The painting of Asia limits itself severely. It leaves to sculpture and to architecture the effects proper to those arts. But it has not remained merely decorative; it is fully as mature, as art, as is our own.

"The very ease with which relief can be represented by shadows, as with us, has taken away from our painters the necessity for this concentration, and weakened their sense for expressive line."

Perspective and composition grew in China from the bas-reliefs, where the method of superposition of registers give different planes of action. But—

"It is the supreme guerdon of Chinese painting that out of this non-artistic structure is developed the exquisite technique of combined composition and perspective afforded us by the canons of the *kakemono* and *makimono* art. In both directions the different sections of the panorama, upwards or sideways, were blended into one perfect unity; reaching from Heaven to Earth and Man, with one life shining through and binding all together into a harmonic relation that is the very essence of religion—as above, so below; or else unrolling the action of Nature herself before our eyes in a succession of experiences to the soul."

From the Chao dynasty, beginning about 1150 B.C., China has had a definite art tradition. Almost nothing remains of her art back of the fifth century of the Christian era; but during that period were established the six great canons of Hsieh Ho wherein the whole philosophy of Chinese art is summed up. Here they are:

"Rhythmic vitality—the life-movement of the spirit through the rhythm of things.

"Organic structure—the creative spirit incarnating itself in a pictorial conception.

"Conformity with nature. (We must understand these words in the Chinese sense: Nature is the ever-flowing, ever-producing, ever-manifesting life about and in us; really more the inner world than the mere external world of forms. And conformity means—conformity, not just photographic accuracy, as we would be apt at first to interpret it according to Western objects in art.)

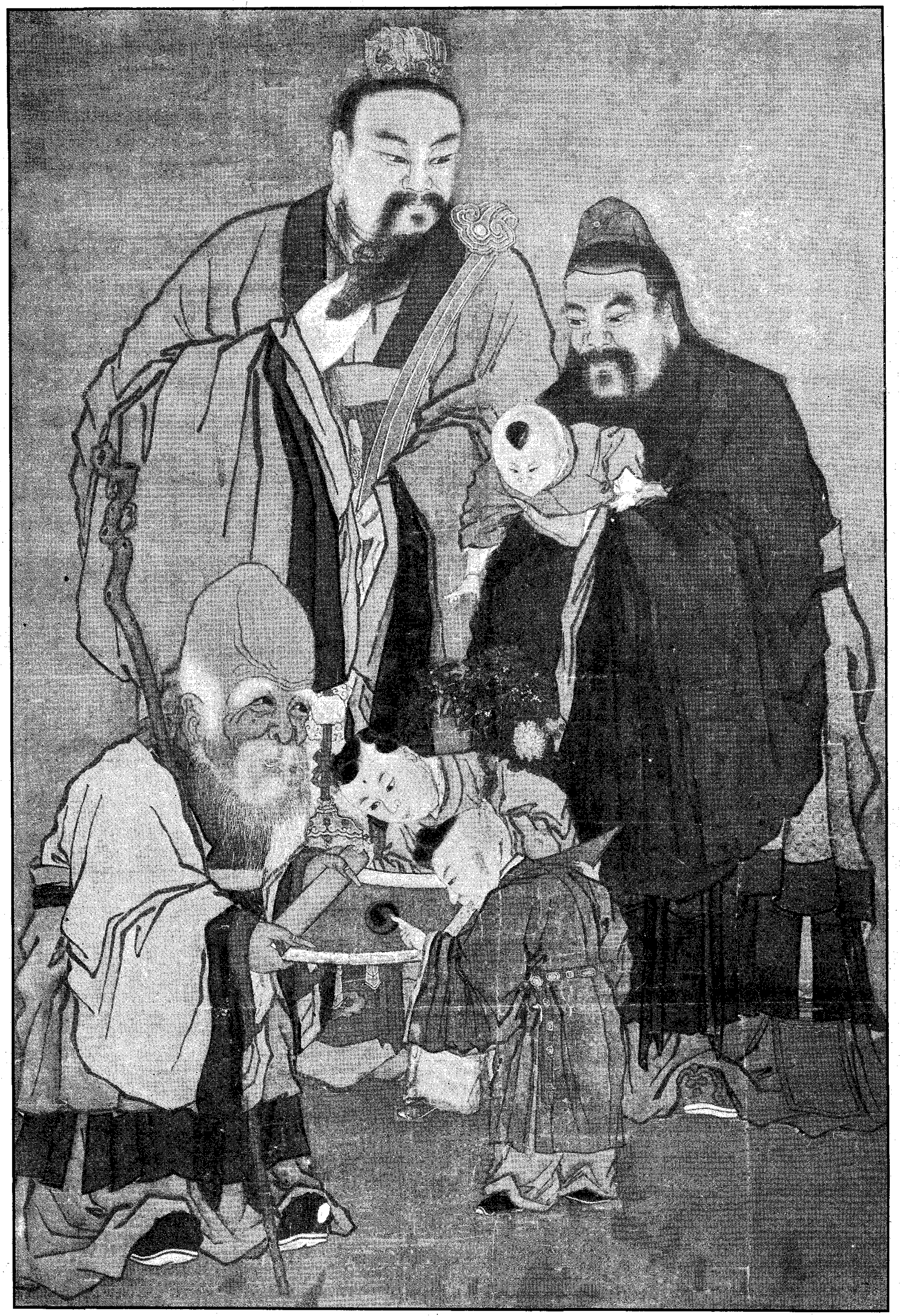
"*Appropriate* coloring. (Here a similar note as before: the coloring must of course not be false, it must be real, true; but also it is the appropriate which is the true; the type and essence must be grasped from within, as a matter of the mind and not merely of the eye. We can see that coloring might be externally accurate, and yet be really false; to see and give this is the mission of the art.)

"Arrangement—which again means not merely sensuously beautiful arrangement, but one that recognizes the ever-living mission of painting to tell that Nature provides the experiences of the soul, and that the Superior World, the Inner Divine Meaning, is the inspiration and the Model of the other.

"Transmission of classic models. (This Canon proves a long previous chain and inheritance of artistic tradition, the antetype of what we have left.)"

We are reminded by Professor Gates that "it is rhythm that holds the paramount place:

"Not, be it observed, that *imitation* of nature which the general instinct of the Western races makes the root-concern of



MING PAINTING: CHILDREN TAUGHT THE SYMBOL OF THE ALL-ALPHA AND OMEGA.
Reproduced from painting in the collection of Mr. Edward J. Hazen.

> art. In this theory every work of art is thought of as an incarnation of the genius of rhythm, manifesting the living spirit of things with a clearer beauty and intenser power than the gross impediments of complex matter allow to be transmitted to our senses in the visible world around us. A picture is conceived as a sort of apparition from a more real world of essential life.
>
> "In the East art seeks to interpret the life essence, the motion, the inspiration that lies within and behind the subject. In the West we try to paint as much as we can of the external forms; but in the East one tries to paint as little, that their very rhythm might pass untrammeled or bound, from line or airy depth to eye and soul."

Contrast of light and shade is one of the great tests of mastery in every art—

> "With us in the West it is developed by means of the shadows incidental to our methods of perspective and representation of the 'round.' It could not exist but for our admission of the sculptural element, the 'three-dimensional,' into our plane surface pictures. *Chiaroscuro*, our name for this quality, is thus tied to these conditions of shadow just as our form and distance is to monocular perspective; and this however much the master artist may draw on color combinations to help. The correspondence of *chiaroscuro* in Eastern art is a 'light-dark' balance which does not derive at all from shadow, but depends solely on the requirements of harmony and rhythm. When we remember that the art is always 'a recognized representation on a flat surface'; the perspective aerial instead of geometric; the brush work always potentially at least calligraphic—bearing the rhythm of life and form in the stroke instead of the rounded flesh; as well as the great evolution of monochrome as a result of the attained fluidity or richness of the flat color—even brush-used ink, a thing hardly attempted in the West—remembering all this, with many other harmonic qualities sought in Eastern composition, we will see the necessity for using a different term. This Fenollosa recognized, and so has given us the Japanese term *notan*."

HOW WE GET OUR CHINESE POETRY

CHINESE POETRY must exert a strong appeal to western readers, for it has reached the stage of humorous imitation. But besides these paraphrases that Christopher Morley sometimes indulges in there are serious students at work rendering Chinese verse into English equivalents. Arthur Whaley, an Englishman, has published "One Hundred and Seventy Chinese Poems" and "More Translations from the Chinese." Mr. Witter Bynner in conjunction with a Chinese collaborator has made renderings that are on the eve of book publication; while the work of Miss Amy Lowell and Mrs. Frances Ayscough has been issued by Houghton Mifflin & Co. under the title of "Fir-Flower Tablets." The partnership of these two has come about, so says Mr. Norreys Jephson O'Conor in the Boston *Transcript*, through Mrs. Ayscough, "an eminent student of the language, literature and customs of China," recognizing in Miss Lowell's attitude towards poetry "an approach akin to that of the poets of China." The preface to their volume explains the method by which the two collaborators worked:

> "It was for Mrs. Ayscough to write out the peom in transliteration of the Chinese, placing in brackets other possible or suggested meanings of the several words, as in this example:

Shang	Above.
Tse	Then.
Sung	Pines.
Feng	Wind.
Hsiao	Whistling wind (Grass—meaning the sound of wind through grass, to whistle; and in awe of, or to venerate.)
Se	Gusts of wind (Wind: and to stand).
Se	A psaltery (Two strings of jade-stones which are sonorous).
Yu	Wind in a gale (Wind: and to speak).

> "Miss Lowell's rendering of the line was: 'On their heights the wind whistles awesomely in the pines; it booms in great long gusts; it clashes like the strings of a jade-stone psaltery; it shouts on the clearness of a gale.'"

Mrs. Ayscough avers that no translations from the Chinese that she has read are so near the originals. They are declared to be "an admirable mirror of the temper of the people that produced them, of a civilization wherein literary attainment has been the measure not only of social standing but of political preferment." We read further:

> "They are of a reflective turn, showing that 'criticism of life' which Matthew Arnold says poetry should be. Tho particularly in Li T'ai Po's 'Songs of the Marches,' there are spirited battle pictures, descriptions of landscape under varying conditions predominate; even in the poems of narrative interest, such as 'The Lonely Wife,' there is landscape background. The poets, whatever their themes, are wondering, directly or indirectly, concerning the great forces of human life; the grandeur of nature emphasizes the littleness of man; a peaceful scene contrasts with a disturbed heart, or enhances contentment; there is the joy of happy love, the pathos of separation, the sorrow of change. In preoccupation with nature and the fate common to the natural world as to man, Chinese poetry of the eighth century resembles early Celtic poetry, but the ardent intimacy of the Celt finds no direct parallel in the philosophic calm of the Chinaman.
>
> "The verses included in 'Fir-Flower Tablets' are chiefly of the famous T'ang dynasty of the eighth century, and are mainly the work of the popular and genial Li T'ai Po, tho there are a dozen poems which support his countrymen's assertions that their greatest poet was Tu Fu. At the end of the collection are a number of 'Written Pictures'—Hanging-on-the-Wall Poems—cherished for their decorative, as well as their poetic, value. Some of these pictorial scripts were written down by calligraphers as late as the nineteenth century.
>
> "Li T'ai Po almost suggests the Elizabethans in his zeal for the world about him, particularly in the many poems wherein he celebrates wine; of these one of the most delightful is:

DRINKING ALONE IN THE MOONLIGHT

If Heaven did not love the wine,
There would be no Wine Star in Heaven.
If Earth did not love wine,
There would be no Wine Springs on Earth.
Why then be ashamed before Heaven to love wine?
I have heard that clear thick wine is like the Sages:
Again it is said that thick wine is like the Virtuous Worthies.
Wherefore it appears that we have swallowed both Sages and Worthies.
Why should we strive to be Gods and Immortals?
Three cups, and one can perfectly understand the Great Tao;
A gallon, and one is in accord with all nature.
Only those in the midst of it can fully comprehend the joys of wine;
I do not proclaim them to be sober.

> "Altho most of the poems in the anthology touch lightly upon human relationships, yet exceptions show thorough understanding of men and women. It is Tu Fu's realization of the trials of daily life (due without doubt to his own misfortunes) that makes him more important than his blither contemporary. There is poignant tragedy in

THE RECRUITING OFFICERS

I sought a lodging for the night, at sunset, in the Stone Moat Village.
Recruiting Officers, who seize people by night, were there.
A venerable old man climbed over the wall and fled.
An old woman came out of the door and peered.
What rage in the shouts of the Recruiting Officers!
What bitterness in the weeping of the old woman!
I heard the words of the woman as she pled her cause before them:
"My three sons are with the frontier guard at Yeh Ch'eng.
From one son I have received a letter.
A little while ago, two sons died in battle.
He who remains has stolen a temporary lease of life;
The dead are finished forever.
In the house, there is still no grown man,
Only my grandson at the breast.
The mother of my grandson has not gone,
Going out, coming in, she has not a single whole skirt.
I am an old, old woman, and my strength is failing,
But I beg to go with the Recruiting Officers when they return this night.
I will eagerly agree to act as a servant at Ho Yang;
I am still able to prepare the early morning meal."
The sound of words ceased in the long night.
It was as tho I heard the darkness choked with tears.
At daybreak, I went on my way;
Only the venerable old man was left.

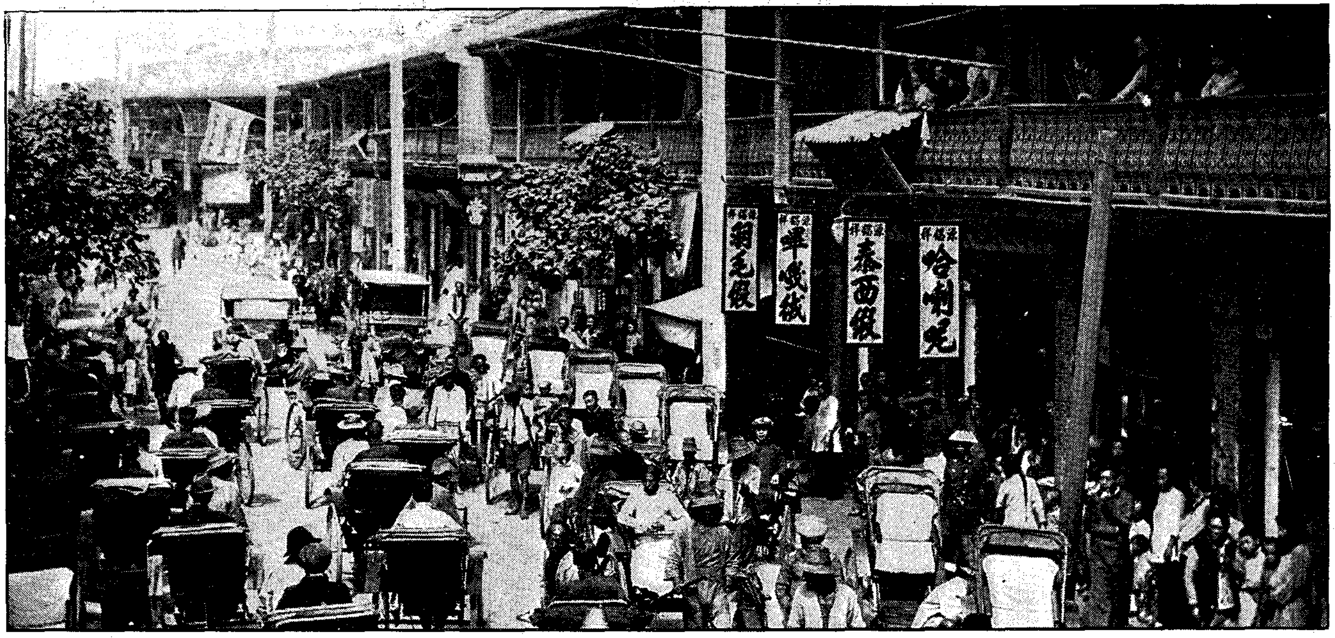


Photo from Ewing Galloway

WHERE EASTERN CHINA MEETS WESTERN EUROPE—AND AMERICA.

The man-propelled hansom cabs, invented by a Baptist minister named Goble in 1869, are being displaced in this Shanghai street by "trackless trolleys," the very latest wrinkle in urban transportation. From the windows on either side a civilization older than the pyramids looks down upon the increasing number of up-to-date foreigners, and the new "devil wagons."

MEN AND MANNERS IN CHINA

THE BELL RANG FOR REVERSE, the whole ship shivered. A woman on deck screamed, and there was a rush to the railing, for the old boat had been slowly making its way up the winding, treacherous Saigon River out of the China Sea into French Indo-China. A sailor explained: "There go those fool Chinks again, trying to escape their old Devil!"

"What's the matter, pop?" some one asked the Captain.

"That sampan full of Chinks was trying to get away from the River Devil," explained the "Old Man," "so they shot across our bow to fool him, and we nearly ran them down."

"Do they often indulge in that little game with the Devil?" asked a passenger, smiling at the Captain's seriousness.

"Every time we enter one of these rivers they do it. I killed six of them going up the river at Shanghai, a year ago. It gives me the creeps every time I see them shoot across our bow. A ship like this will cut them in two like a knife!"

It was evident, comments William L. Stidger, who tells the story in his "Flashlights from the Seven Seas" (Doran), that the captain could not see the joke, even tho the Chinese, who had barely escaped destruction by the steamship, seemed to be very cheerful about the matter. The writer continues:

> "We looked over the green railing of the *Santa Cruz*. The big ship had almost come to a stop, for the engines were still in reverse and the shallow river mud was churned up until the otherwise clear water looked like a muddy pond. The little sampan, full of grinning, naked Chinese coolies was fifty feet away from us, and our American sailors were swearing at them in every language they knew and shaking big, brawny, brown fists in their grinning direction.
>
> "It was considered a joke by the passengers, but it was a very real thing to these poor ignorant Chinese. One sees this happen everywhere in the Orient. For the Chinaman starts out every morning in his sampan with the worst kind of a River Devil after him. He must rid himself of that Devil. So, when a big ship comes into sight, he waits until its bow is very close and then darts in front of its pathway. The idea is that when a sampan full of Chinamen shoots in front of a big ship the Devil is supposed to follow the ship all that day, and let the Chinese junk or sampan alone.
>
> "To an American mind this seems ridiculous. It seems even humorous. I shall never forget how the passengers laughed when the Captain told them why he had had to reverse his engines to keep from crushing the frail Chinese sampan. But suddenly the thought came to one of the passengers, that to the poor Chinaman the fear which made him do that foolish thing and the fear which made him take that awful risk was very real.
>
> "'Under God, the poor devils must have an awful life if they have such a fear as that in their souls day and night!' said an Englishman.
>
> "'They never start out for a day's work that they are not haunted every minute of that day by a thousand devils, ill-omens, and bad spirits which are constantly hovering about to leap on them and kill them,' said a missionary. 'The whole Orient is full of the thought of fear!'"

There is the general fear that they may not be able to earn a living, which the crowded condition of China keeps constantly before the greater part of the population, and there are thousands of small specific fears, ranging from superstitions very much like our own to particularized Devils like the one that pursues Chinese river-men. "It is impossible for the Westerner to conceive such an atmosphere until he has lived in it," writes Paul Hutchinson, Editor of *The Chinese Christian Advocate:*

> "In fact he may live in it for years and never realize the hold which it has upon his native neighbors. But it is no exaggeration to say that, to the average Chinese, the air is peopled with countless spirits, most of them malignant, all attempting to do him harm. They hover around every motion of every waking hour, and they enter the sanctity of sleep. An intricate system of circumnavigating them, that makes the streets twist in a fashion to daze Boston's legendary cow, and puts walls in front of doors to belie the hospitality within, runs through the social order."

The story is told of a Chinese boy who was graduating from a Christian college in Nanking. The boy had been for four years under the influence of Americans, and could speak good English. He was preparing to go to America to school, when he had completed his work at Nanking. To quote:

> "He, with a younger brother, was at home for the Christmas vacation. On the way back to college the younger brother fell overboard into the river. The older brother was not a coward. Everybody will testify to that. In fact he was unusually courageous. But in spite of the fact that his puny brother was able to swim to the side of the small boat, and in spite of the fact that he begged his older and stronger brother

to pull him back into the boat, that older brother refused to do so.

"'Why?'

"Mr. Hutchinson says that the English teacher heard the tale in terror, but that the brother took it as a matter of course, explaining that the River Devil would most certainly have caught and dragged into the water any person who should have dared to attempt a rescue of his brother.

"It is an established thing in China that if a native falls into *the river he never gets out unless he pulls himself out.* Nobody will help him, for if they do, that will incur the wrath of the River God and the rescuer also will be dragged down to his death. It is assumed that if a person falls into the river that it is the River God pulling him in."

To this pervading fear of malign gods and devils another missionary credits the practise of killing girl babies. "The devils will be displeased if a girl baby is born, therefore kill the baby," so, it is said, runs popular logic. In recent years, however, girl babies have been more valuable and, says Mr. Stidger, quoting a Chinese nurse, "now you have to pay over ten dollars to get a nice fat one!" So the sale of female infants, which has been very extensive, has tended to cheat the devils of their customary dues. In the matter of sons, the devils are believed to be of a different opinion. It is a Chinaman's first duty both to his country, and, more importantly, to his ancestors, to have plenty of sons. Even tho out of ten children born in China eight are likely to die, whereas in this country only three will be eliminated, so great is the birth-rate that the teeming population is kept in bounds only by famine and epidemics. Under the best of conditions, predicts Edward Alsworth Ross in "The Changing Chinese" (Century), it will be at best a couple of lifetimes before the plane of existence of their common people can at all approximate that of the common people in America. "In China To-day," Mr. Ross goes on—

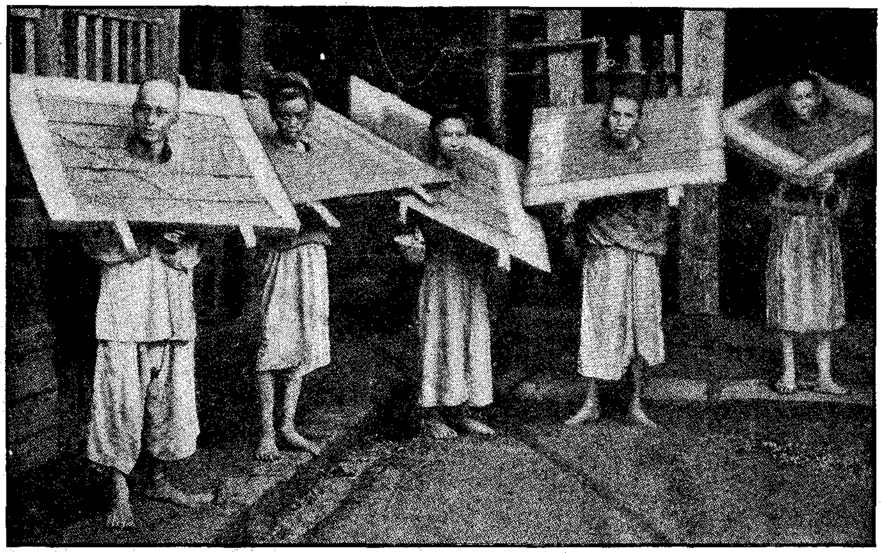


Photo from "The Missionary Review of the World"

AN IMPROVEMENT ON JAIL SENTENCES.

These yokes, worn by convicted culprits, are likely to be left off except at times when the sentencing judge looks over the prisoners. With strict logic, however, the judge lengthens each sentence enough to make up for the time when the prisoners will be on "vacation."

"One may observe a state of society the like of which has not been seen in the West since the Middle Ages, and which will probably never recur on this planet. For many generations the Chinese, loath to abandon to the careless plow of the stranger the graves that dot the ancestral fields and reluctant to exile themselves from the lighted circle of civilization into the twilight of barbarism, have stayed at home multiplying until reproduction and destruction have struck a balance and society has entered upon the stationary stage. To Americans the life of a people that for centuries have been crowding upon the subsistence possibilities of their environment can not but seem strange and eccentric.

"The most arresting feature of Chinese life is the ruthless way in which the available natural resources have been made to minister to man's lower needs. It is true that childish superstitions have held back the Chinese from freely exploiting their mineral treasures. It is also true that from five to ten per cent., in some cases twenty per cent., of the farms is given up to the grave-mounds of ancestors. But, aside from these cases, the earth is utilized as perhaps it never has been elsewhere.

"The traveler who in dismay at stories of the dirt, vermin and stenches of native inns plans to camp in the cleanly open is incredulous when he is told that there is no room to pitch a tent. Yet such is the case in two-thirds of China. He will find no roadside, no commons, no waste land, no pasture, no groves nor orchards, not even a door-yard or a cow-pen. Save the threshing-floor every outdoor spot fit to spread a blanket on is growing something. But, if he will pay, he may pitch his tent in a submerged rice-field, in the midst of a bean-patch, or among the hills of sweet potatoes!

"*In one sense it is true that China is cultivated 'like a garden,'* for every lump is broken up, every weed is destroyed, and every plant is tended like a baby. As one crop approaches maturity another is made ready, the new crop often being planted between the rows of the crop that is not yet gathered So far, however, as the word 'garden' calls up visions of beauty and delight, it does not apply. In county after county you will not see altogether a rood of land reserved for recreation or pleasure. No village green, no lawns, no flower-beds nor ornamental shrubbery, no parks, and very few shade trees. Aside from the groves about the temples, the trees that relieve the landscape are grown for use and not for ornament. To be sure, there are men of fortune in inner China, but they are relatively very few. I doubt, indeed, if one family in two thousand boasts a garden with its fern-crowned rockery and its lotus pond overhung by drooping willows and feathery bamboos One is struck, too, with the rarity of grape-arbors, vineyards, orchards and orange groves. In the country markets one sees mountains of vegetables, but only a few paltry baskets of flavorless fruit The demand for luxuries that appeal to the palate is too slight, the call for sustaining food is too imperious, to withdraw much land from its main business, which is to grow rice and beans and wheat and garlic to keep the people alive."

There is a significant difference, a commentary on the relative importance of food, in the salutations of the Chinese and the Anglo-Saxons. The former, notes Arthur H Smith in "Chinese Characteristics" (Revell), says to his comrades whom he casually meets, "Have you eaten rice?" The latter asks "How do you do?" Doing is the normal condition of one, as eating is the normal condition of the other, comments Mr. Smith.

The Chinaman believes in doing as little as possible, even tho he is willing to work long hours. The author recalls some of his own experiences with Chinese contractors and workmen, whom he hired to build a house:

"They make long journeys to a distant lime-pit carrying a few quarts of liquid mud in a cloth bag, when by using a wheelbarrow one man could do the work of three. There is generally abundant motion with but little progress, so that it is often difficult to perceive what it is which represents the day's 'labor' of a gang of men. We have known a foreigner, dissatisfied with the slow progress of his carpenters in lathing, accomplish while they were eating their dinner as much work as all four of them had done in half a day.

"The mere task of keeping their tools in repair is for Chinese workmen a serious matter in expenditure of time. If the tools belong to the foreigner, however, there is no embarrassment on this score. They are broken mysteriously, and yet no one has touched them. Poles and small rafters are pitched over the wall, and all the neighborhood loins appear to be girded with the rope which was purchased for supporting the staging. During the entire progress of the work, each day is a crisis. All previous experience goes for nothing. The sand, lime, the earth of *this* place will not do for any of the uses for which sand, lime and earth are in general supposed to be adapted. The foreigner is helpless. He is aptly represented by Gulliver held down by threads, which, taken together, are too much for him. Permanently have we enshrined in our memory a Cantonese contractor, whose promises, like his money, vanished in smoke, for he was unfortunately a victim of the opium pipe. At last, forbearance having ceased to be a virtue, he was confronted with a formidable bill of particulars of the things wherein he had come short. 'You were told the size of the glass. You measured the windows three several times. Every one of those you have made is wrong, and they are useless. Not one of your doors is properly put together. There is not an ounce of glue about them. The flooring-boards are short in length, short in number, full of knot-holes, and wholly unseasoned.' After the speaker had proceeded in this way for some time, the mild-mannered Cantonese gazed at him sadly, and when he brought himself to speak he remarked, in a tone of gentle remonstrance: 'Don't say dat! Don't say dat! *No gentleman talk like dat!*'

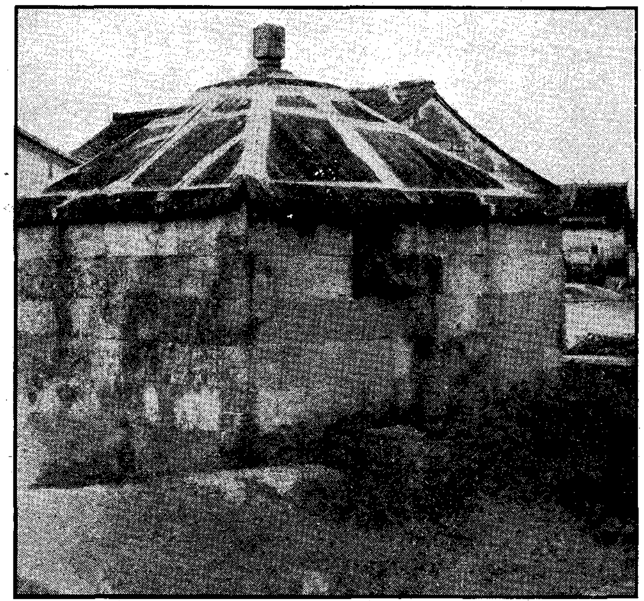


Photo from the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

A "BABY TOWER."

Here are deposited girl babies whose parents do not want to keep them. Business at this and similar "baby towers" has been slow of late, it is reported, since the price of girl babies has advanced to such an extent that most parents prefer to sell those they do not want.

"To the Chinese the chronic impatience of the Anglo-Saxon is not only unaccountable, but quite unreasonable. It has been wisely suggested that they consider this trait in our character as objectionable as we do their lack of sincerity."

This insincerity of the Chinese, "the ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" of the "heathen Chinee" known to Western civilization, is very largely founded, we are told, on their feeling for politeness. Nothing is more amusing, the writer goes on, than to watch the demeanor of a Chinese who has made up his mind that it is best for him to give an intimation of something unfavorable to some one else:

"He makes vague introductory remarks, leading up to a revelation of apparent importance, and just as he gets to the climax of the case he suddenly stops short, suppresses the predicate upon which everything depends, nods significantly, as much as to say, '*Now* you see it, do you not?' When all the while the poor unenlightened foreigner has seen nothing, except that there is nothing whatever to see. Nor will it be strange if, after working things up to this pitch, your 'informant' (falsely so called) leaves you as much in the dark as he found you, intimating that at some other time you will perceive that he is right!

"It is a trait which the Chinese share with the rest of the race, to wish to keep back bad news as long as possible, and t communicate it in a disguised shape. But 'good form' amon Chinese requires this deception to be carried to an extent whic certainly seems to us at once surprizing and futile. We hav known a fond grandmother, having come unexpectedly upo the whispered consultation of two friends, who had arrive expressly to break to her the news of the sad death of a grand child away from home, to be assured with the emphasis o iteration that they were only discussing a bit of gossip, th within half an hour the whole truth came out. We have know a son, returning to his home after an absence of several month advised by a friend in the last village at which he called befor reaching his home, *not* to stay and see a theatrical exhibition from which he inferred, and rightly, that his mother was dead We once had a Chinese letter entrusted to us for transmissio to a person at a great distance from home, the contents of th missive being to the effect that during his absence the man' wife had died suddenly, and that the neighbors, finding tha no one was at hand to prevent it, had helped themselves t every article in the house, which was literally left unto hin desolate. Yet on the exterior of this epistle were inscribed i huge characters the not too accurate words, 'A Peaceful Famil Letter!'

"Another illustration of this subject is found in the obliqu terms in which references are made, both by members of he family and others, to married women. Such a woman literall has no names, but only two surnames, her husband's and tha of her mother's family. She is spoken of as 'the mother of so and-so.' Thus a Chinese with whom you are acquainted talks of the illness of 'the Little Black One, his mother.' Perhaps you have never heard in any way that he had a 'Littl Black One' in his household, but he takes it for granted that yo must know it. If, however, there are no children, then the matter is more embarrassing. Perhaps the woman is called th 'Aunt' of a 'Little Black One,' or by some other periphrasis Elderly married women have no hesitation in speaking of the 'Outside,' meaning the one who has the care of things out o the house; but a young married woman not blest wit children is sometimes put to hard straits in the attempt t refer to her husband without intimating the connection i words. Sometimes she calls him her 'Teacher,' and in on case of which we have heard she was driven to the desperat expedient of dubbing her husband by the name of his business 'Oilmill says thus and so!'"

Photo copyrighted by Ewing Galloway.

THE GREAT AMERICAN GAME ARRIVES.

Some of the small boys of China appreciate at least one phase of our so-called "modern civilization."

This policy of evasion, of course, may come into collisio with the demands of justice. As for instance—

"The magistrate sentences a criminal to wear a heavy wooden collar for a period of two months, except at night, when it is to be removed. By the judicious expenditure of cash 'where it will do the most good,' this order is only so far carried out that the

> criminal is decorated with the cangue at such times as the magistrate is making his entrance to and his exit from the yamên. At all ther times the criminal is quite free from the obnoxious burden. Does the magistrate not suspect that his sentence will be defeated by bribery, and will he slip out the back way in order to ome upon explicit proof of disobedience? By no means. The magistrate is himself a Chinese, and he knew when the sentence was fixt that it would not be regarded, and with his in mind he made the term twice as long as it might otherwise have been. This seems to be a sample of the intricacies of the official intercourse in all departments, as exemplified by what foreigners continually observe. The higher officer orders he lower to see that a certain step is taken. The lower official eports respectfully that it has been done. Meanwhile nothing has been done at all. In many cases this is the end of the matter. But if there is a continued pressure from some quarter, and the orders are urgent, the lower magistrate transmits the pressure to those still lower, and throws the blame upon them, until the *momentum* of the pressure is exhausted, and then things go on ust as they were before. This is called 'reform,' and is often een on a great scale, as in the spasmodic suppression of the sale of opium, or of the cultivation of the poppy, with results which re known to all.
>
> "There are doubtless those to whom the Chinese seem the most 'obstinate' of peoples, and to such the adjective 'flexible,' which we have employed to characterize the 'inflexibility' of the Chinese, will appear singularly inappropriate. Nevertheless, we must repeat the conviction that the Chinese are far from being the most obstinate of peoples, and that they are in fact far less obstinate than the Anglo-Saxons. We call them 'flexible' because with a 'firmness' like that of mules, they unite a capacity of bending of which the Anglo-Saxon is frequently destitute.

They resist and persist. "The principal product of China is cheap, rice-fed men, who work and starve, or perhaps freeze to death during the cold January night, or die by the hundreds of thousands in periodical famines, or obstinately survive and raise more cheap, rice-fed men. There are hundreds of millions of them with vision bounded by a bowl of rice and the desire for male offspring." So writes the late Walter Weyl, in a striking essay on "The Conquering Chinese," included in his new volume "Tired Radicals" (Huebsch). It is, moreover, he writes, an mpermeable race:

> "To attempt to interpenetrate it is as hopeless as to pour water into a jar filled with mercury. Macao, Hongkong, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, tho they have their foreign concessions, small European islands in an Asiatic ocean, are in population unmistakably Chinese. The white man comes and goes; he lives on the surface of China as a flea might live upon the hide of a rhinoceros. The Chinese remain, breed, multiply.
>
> "Nor have the Japanese been much more successful in interpenetrating China. Japan lies near and she has swarming millions of hardy, industrious, intelligent men accustomed to poverty and almost forced to emigrate. Yet in the whole of China there is only a scant one hundred and twenty thousand Japanese of all sorts, or about one to every three thousand Chinese. The Japanese, following in the footsteps of the Russians, developed southern Manchuria and opened it to immigration, but it was the Chinese, not the Japanese, who immigrated. By hundreds of thousands they poured from the northern provinces by land and sea into Manchuria, began to cultivate the profitable soya bean and to prosper under the new conditions brought about by Japan. The Japanese themselves strove to colonize this rich territory. They, too, have their population problem, their over-dense crowds. Their workmen and little shopkeepers went to Mukden. They worked hard; they scrimped. But year by year, altho the Japanese immigration increased, Japanese were forced out because they could not compete, and year by year the Chinese immigration swamped the country. The Japanese shopkeepers found it hard to do business, to make both ends meet; the Japanese wage-earners, except in the more skilled trades, found it difficult to get jobs. The water could not displace the mercury.
>
> "So China endures, indestructible, impermeable. Foreign adventures come with blazon of trumpets, conquer, and are conquered. They, their armies and camp-followers, drop into the vast sea of the Chinese population and are submerged."

SCIENCE IN CHINA

CHINA DID NOT TAKE kindly to Western science as early as Japan, but she had a science of her own that was much older. Dr. W. A. P. Martin, of the Imperial University, in his work entitled "The Lore of Cathay, or The Intellect of China," sets down to the credit of Chinese ingenuity the following: (1) The invention of gunpowder; (2) the mariner's compass; (3) the art of printing; (4) the making of porcelain; and (5) the manufacture of silk. In pure science he acknowledges Chinese priority in alchemy, the mother of chemistry; in astronomy; in decimal arithmetic; and in certain modern ideas of physical science, notably the existence of the luminiferous ether. "Even such general ideas as that of biological evolution and that of the conservation of energy, they appear to have apprehended with great clearness, but they never took the trouble to fortify them by the laborious process of systematic induction." He quotes Mencius, the great Chinese sage, as follows:

> "The study of nature has for its object to get at the causes of things. In causes the ground principle is advantage. Tho heaven is high, and sun and stars are far away, if we could find out the causes of their phenomena, we might sit still and calculate the solstice of a thousand years."

And he comments thus:

> "In this remarkable speech uttered 400 B.C. he shows that he knew how to set about the study of nature. It might perhaps be going too far to affirm, that in speaking of 'advantage' as a fundamental principle in natural causes, he anticipated the author of The Origin of Species; yet this obscure hint, if followed up, might have led to Darwin's doctrine."

Ancient China was the land of the civil engineer, we are told by Prof. Middleton Smith in *The Engineer* (London). There are few relics of any mechanical ability, he says, unless it be the clumsy cogs and the water-wheels used for rice-milling. Labor was always so cheap and plentiful that mechanism was not needed. He goes on:

> "The great dockyards of Hongkong, the railway to Peking, the Kailan Mining Administration; the Hanyang ironworks; and even the hydro-electric plant and high-tension transmission of inland Yunnan, can be quoted as examples of the Chinese engineering of to-day. But it is not these mushroom plants that the reader is asked just now to contemplate; his attention is drawn to the seeds of more ancient intellects which were planted centuries ago, and which still remain.
>
> "It is said that there are seven wonders of the world. There are four remarkable relics of ancient engineering genius to be seen in China. They are (1) the works of those old hydraulic engineers, chief of which is the Grand Canal; (2) the works of the wall-builders, which include the famous Great Wall, and the less well-known sea-wall, of more than one hundred and twenty miles in length, along the north bank of the Tsien-tang River; (3) the works of the people, who must have understood 'the theory of structures,' and who built the bridges and the pagodas; and (4) the famous clepsydra, or water-clock of Canton."

The casting of metals has also engaged the skill of the Chinese for centuries. Says a writer in *The Brass World:*

> "Sometimes when I have looked at a Chinese iron or bronze casting so thin and delicate that Americans could not reproduce it, and have seen the impure metal and the clumsy tools with which the foundryman did such work, I have envied the man who could still specialize on beauty when the rest of the world was specializing on production. The Chinese owns his small shop and thoroughly understands his trade. If his work is beautiful, he is recognized as an artist and can bow unashamed before the ancestral altar.
>
> "I like a Chinese foundry. I enjoy even the making of cast-iron bowls. It is not that the sand molds and clay-lined ladles look alluringly strange, or that the somewhat primitive cupola furnace in which the iron is melted is any different in principle from the one known in the West, but rather that there is something fascinating in the simple truth that the men do better work than many American foundries turn out. Their pig iron is of low grade and their coke contains a high percentage of sul-

fur. Yet the quantity of iron handled at one time is so small and the blast so short that most of the impurities are burned out in the cupola as if it were a small Bessemer furnace."

That China started out early and well in her use of metals is amply attested, says F. A. Foster in *The American Machinist* (New York), by numerous well-preserved records and metal products, from a time so remote that it makes the industrial history of our European ancestors look very young:

"When the people in most parts of Europe were going about drest in the skins of wild animals and using pieces of stone tied to sticks for tools and weapons, the Chinese were a highly developed and skilful nation. Among the great feats which bear evidence of their industrial and engineering superiority are the oft-cited Great Wall, and their great canal systems. Their marvelous bronze castings and their paintings attest to their artistic ability. Under the new conditions, the development of China's metal resources is growing and with it comes a restoration of the spirit of her ancient artizans, among them being the foundrymen.

"In the French Concession in Tientsin the Chinese are making things for which, a few years ago, there was no Chinese demand, such as cams, gears, and parts of looms and textile machinery, cast-iron pipes, pipe-fittings, columns for building purposes, heating and cooking stoves of foreign design, and metal bedsteads. Besides these foreign things, they are making articles of Chinese design and use, such as cast-iron pans for cooking, small stoves, axle-bearings for carts, plow-points, etc.

"One kind of foundry that is probably not often seen anywhere else is a traveling foundry. These itinerant furnaces go about from place to place on huge wheel-barrows in the farming regions, collecting old iron and remelting it into plow-points and other implements needed by the farming villages. The permanent molds for such goods come in very conveniently."

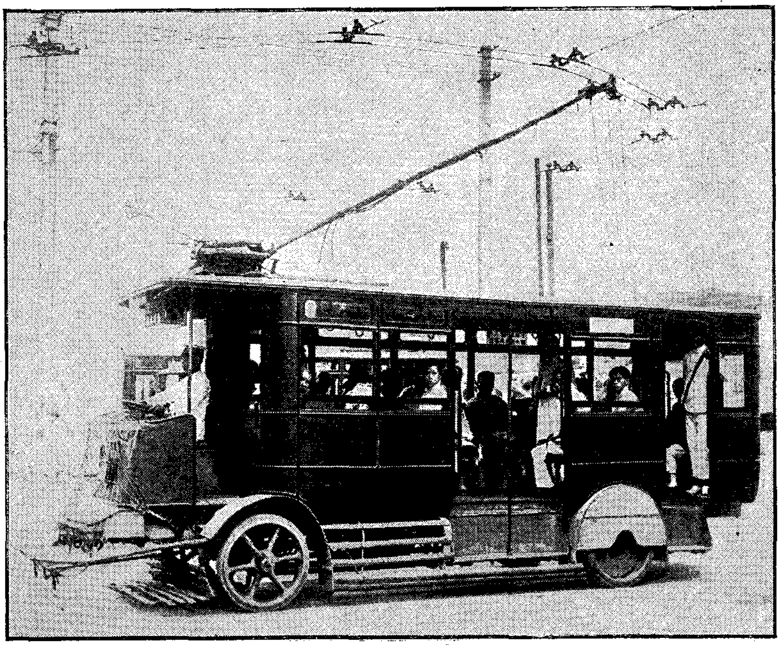


Photo by Galloway.

THIS IS NEW WITH US, BUT QUITE USUAL IN CHINA.

We have been making quite a stir about the "trackless trolley" systems that some of our more enterprising cities have just introduced. The system has been in use in China for some time. The fenders shown on the sides and in front and rear of the car are intended both to eliminate accidents and discourage would-be suicides.

The electrical industries are making rapid progress in China, we are told by J. W. H. Ferguson, secretary of the Chinese maritime customs, in *The Far Eastern Review* (Shanghai). A marked development in the use of electrical machinery occurred during 1920, he tells us. The demand for electric lighting in most cities altogether exceeded the supply, and existing plants were heavily overloaded. He goes on:

"It is now quite common to install units of 1,000 kilowatts and upwards, and it is reported that a large number of orders have been placed for privately owned power-stations for the purpose of supplying power to cotton and flour mills. This increase in the amount of machinery installed has of course stimulated the demand for electrical accessories, fittings and lamps."

Another interesting feature, we are told by a writer in *The Electrician* (London), is the increase in the sales of energy for cooking and heating. These amounted in aggregate to an advance of 30 per cent. over the previous year. He says:

"Tho the tariff for this supply is relatively high, it has had little effect in checking the demand for radiators, cookers, and other heating apparatus.

"As in Shanghai so in other districts there is a constant change-over of the cotton-mills from steam to the electric drive. This has resulted in orders for an amount of plant of satisfactory aggregate capacity, and this demand has been stimulated by the disinclination of the Chinese to use a common power-station even where two or more mills are located close together."

The Westinghouse Company, we are told by another writer in *The Far Eastern Review*, has opened its factories for the training of Chinese electrical engineers. A delegation of bright young engineers went from their factory to attend the last joint convention of the Science Society of China and the Chinese Engineering Society of the United States, held last year at Princeton University. We read:

"These two organizations are made up of Chinese graduates of engineering and scientific schools, their purpose being the furtherance of scientific experiment and learning. Knowing that the future development of their country depends largely upon the advancement of its people in engineering knowledge, Chinese students have seriously pursued these studies in the various colleges of the world. America, while leading in the number of young engineer graduates, has no monopoly in this branch of education.

"The convention was a good indication of the serious manner in which these Chinese students in the United States have been pursuing their scientific and engineering work in preparation for solving the industrial problems of their native land."

The lack of any real standards of measurement in China interferes with accuracy in the trades, we are further told by Mr. Foster in *The American Machinist*. Foot-rules used in different places vary in length from 12½ to 14½ American inches and are divided decimally. As a consequence exactness and interchangeability of part mean very little to the average machinist. Each part is made to fit a certain place on a particular machine, and can be used there only. However:

"Contact with foreigners is beginning to introduce Western scales and standards of accuracy in some of the trades. One small shop boasts an 18-inch Darling, Brown & Sharpe slide micrometer, obtained from a Peking looter in 1912. The proprietor of this particular shop, whose equipment consists only of a Japanese lathe and a hand-driven drilling machine, is making parts of telephones and other electrical apparatus, bicycles, large brass grease cups, jackscrews and a centrifugal pump of foreign design. His motive power was one husky coolie, who turned the crank attached to a large flywheel belted to the lathe."

Medicine is a science that dates in China from immemorial antiquity. The treatment of disease by the Chinese doctor, says Dr. William W. Cadbury in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York), consists chiefly in the administration of drugs. Surgery has been an unknown art. Bullets are "removed" by plaster having magnetic power, which gradually draws it out through the same opening by which it entered. Dr. Cadbury continues:

"Perhaps in no line does the native practitioner show his

> ignorance more than in the treatment of fractures. No attempt is made to reduce the parts. A special clay is placed in a wooden bowl. The heads of several chickens are cut off, while incantations are repeated and the blood is allowed to flow on the clay in the bowl. Blood and clay are now mixed together and applied to the fractured extremity. Bandages are used to bind on thin strips of bamboo. When the last turn of the bandage is being wound on, the blood of another chicken is poured on.
>
> "The use of the acupuncture needle is another classic Chinese method. The theory on which it is based is that if one punctures the blood-vessels connecting different organs the disease will be aborted. Three hundred and eighty-eight points suitable for acupuncture are described. There is a mannikin at Peking pierced with holes at all the points suitable for acupuncture. Paper is pasted over it and students learn to find the proper holes through the paper. The needles vary from 1½ to 28 centimeters in length, and are made of gold, silver or steel. During the operation the patient coughs and the errant humors are directed back into their normal courses."

But despite the comparative backwardness of scientific medicine in China, the ancient Chinese were far ahead of their times, we are assured by Dr. Wu Lien Teh, writing in *The Survey* (New York). For instance, inoculation for smallpox was practised first in their country, even before Lady Mary Wortley Montagu introduced it into England, and medical statistics were published by the government during the Chou Dynasty, six hundred years before Hippocrates. Medical men were required to pass a state examination, and even the isolation of infectious disease was generally known. He writes:

> "The National Pharmacopeia, handed down for nearly twenty centuries, is still very extensive, and includes not only important drugs known in the West, such as mercury, arsenic, iron, sulfur, camphor, aconite, castor oil, digitalis, etc., but other inert or repulsive substances, like insects, snakes' skins, tigers' claws, deer horns. The Chinese have a strong belief in all kinds of drugs, spells and charms. They also spend a considerable portion of their income on medicine.
>
> "Organotherapy, that is, treatment of diseases with substances derived from organs similar to those diseased, has existed for a long time in China.
>
> "But in spite of some excellent methods of treatment and useful drugs handed down from the ancients, until more lately nothing has been done to improve that knowledge or to keep abreast of the times. The result has been deplorable. The majority of native-trained physicians are completely ignorant of the true causes of most diseases, especially epidemic diseases, their methods of diagnosis and modes of prevention. Certain maladies, like cataract of the eye or malarial fever, are still regarded as incurable.
>
> "In 1820, Robert Morrison, the first Protestant missionary to China, opened a dispensary in connection with his work in Canton. The first purely medical missionary was Dr. Peter Parker, an American, who established an ophthalmic hospital to treat the numerous cases of eye disease in that city. Dr. Parker was in 1852 appointed United States Minister to China.
>
> "An equally important presidential mandate was issued on September 30, 1915, when Western medical science was officially recognized by the central government.
>
> "In many respects the establishment of the Central Hospital in Peking, which is now in course of construction, is the best proof that modern scientific medicine has taken firm root in this ancient land. All the latest appliances known to medical science will be installed.
>
> "In the awakening, so to say, of modern sanitary science and progressive medicine throughout China, American doctors and scientists have played and are playing a most important part. From its geographical position and greater facility of access, southern China had made greater strides, and in Changsha, the capital city of Huan Province, American and Chinese graduates of American colleges are working side by side for the advancement of science and the alleviation of suffering among the poor. Even in cold northern Manchuria there is now an American veterinary surgeon employed by the Chinese Government to study and prevent cattle disease. In the Plague Prevention Service, a young American bacteriologist, who has worked under Professor Zinsser, of Columbia, is giving most valuable assistance to his Chinese chief, a graduate of Cambridge, England, in the elucidation of plague problems."

Western medicine in China is still dependent on outside stimulation and support, we are told by Tyler Dennett, writing in *Asia* (New York). He says:

> "While searching for evidence that the Chinese women as well as the men have caught the spirit of the new era I quickly discovered that the profession of medicine has given them, aside from teaching, almost the sole avenue for self-expression. The list of Western trained women physicians is already notable and their work has distinction.
>
> "On the other hand, if all the medical missionaries or even all the American medical missionaries were withdrawn from China to-morrow, it can not be denied that the entire structure of modern medicine and surgery would collapse like a house of cards. Only the steadying direction of the missionaries and the constant inspiration which goes from them to the Chinese make possible the carrying forward of the work already initiated. Also the medical missionary stands between China and a medical quackery which would be almost as evil as the evils from which the nation is being delivered."

Some of the difficulties attending the transformation of China into a country of industries based on knowledge and appreciation of Western science appear from an article by W. H. Adolph, of Shantung University, contributed to *The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* (New York). According to Mr. Adolph, intelligent Chinese are all looking to us for inspiration and help in this matter. He writes:

> "The situation in China divides itself into the recognition of two kinds of industries, with two kinds of industrial problems. In the first place are the old Chinese chemical industries, dyeing, glass, paper, etc., which had their origin in China's prehistoric days. In the second place are the chemical industries which are new to China, sulfuric acid, soda, tanning, which are now looked upon as the foundation stones of a modern chemical industry.
>
> "The 'made-in-China' cry which accompanied the recent patriotic movement has taken a real place in the life of the country, and it has not turned out to be but a fleeting enthusiasm. High-school graduates, and ex-soldiers whose experience has been limited to the manufacture of soda-water and vending of opium pills, have set up as chemical manufacturers, and the desire to *make*, instead of *import*, will gradually affect the status of our commercial relationship with China."

The stages of foreign influence in China are interestingly summarized by a Chinese friend of Prof. John Dewey, as related by the latter in an article on "The New Culture in China," contributed to *Asia* (New York). First, military devices were thought to be the secret of Western power; then the weakness of China was attributed to her outworn form of government. The third period, was that of reliance upon technical improvements—railways, factories, steam and electricity. Next came a wave of moral reform, followed by one of advocacy of universal education, including the so-called "literary revolution"—an attempt to write and print in the vernacular. Later, the new ideas were turned full against ancient institutions and a social revolution was in full swing. And now, says Professor Dewey's Chinese friend, there are signs that the next stage will be that of interest in the methods of science as distinguished from its mere content. He goes on:

> "The idea is gaining ground that the real supremacy of the West is based, not on anything specifically Western, to be borrowed and imitated, but on something universal, a method of investigation and of the testing of knowledge, which the West hit upon and used a few centuries in advance of the Orient.
>
> "China has the alternatives of perishing, to the disturbance of the world, as well as itself, or of condensing into a century or so the intellectual, scientific, industrial, political and religious progress for which the rest of the world has taken several centuries. It can not, like the United States, make the change with plenty of elbow-room, but must accomplish it in a civilization crowded with traditions and superstitions as well as with people. Young China, especially Youngest China, shows an appreciation of this fact. At the end, one comes back to the sobriety, the industry, the fundamental solidity of the average common man. These qualities have weathered many previous storms. They will pull China through this one."

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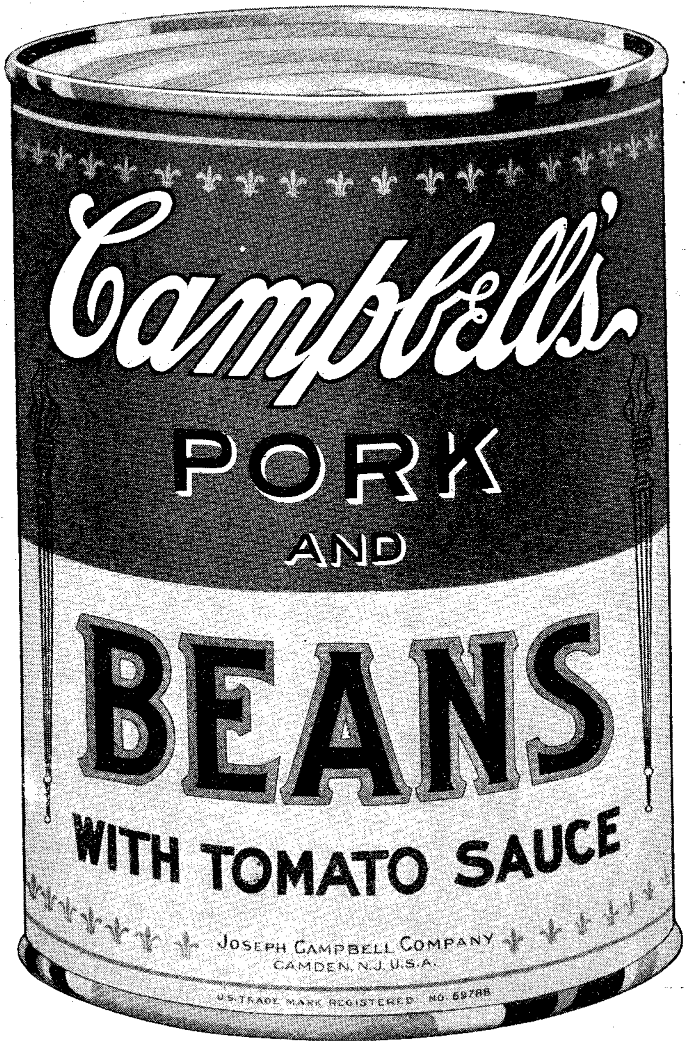
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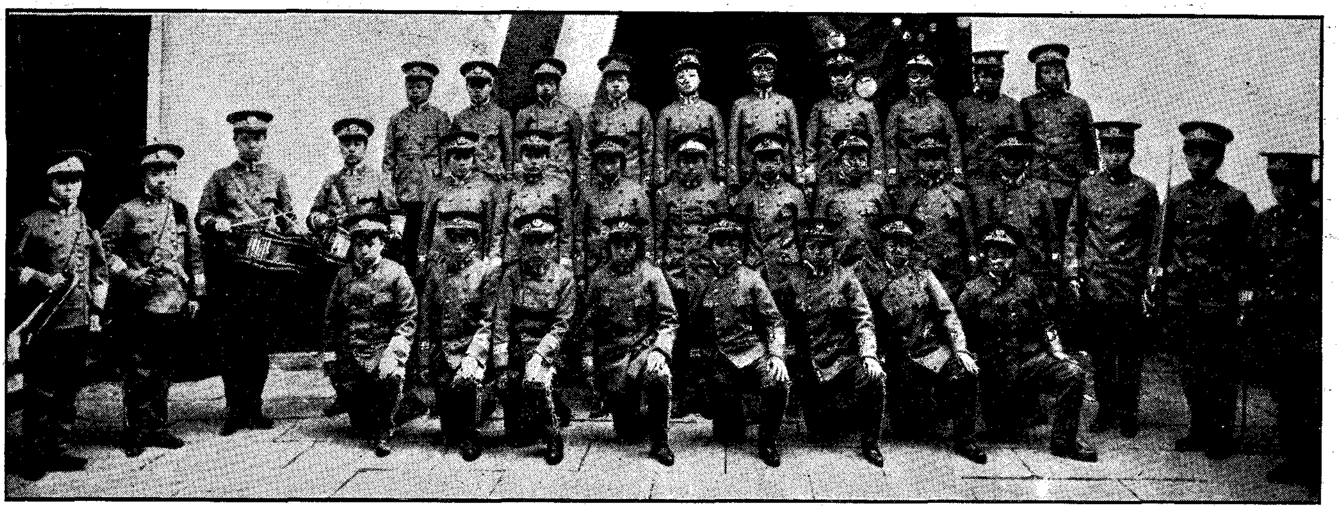
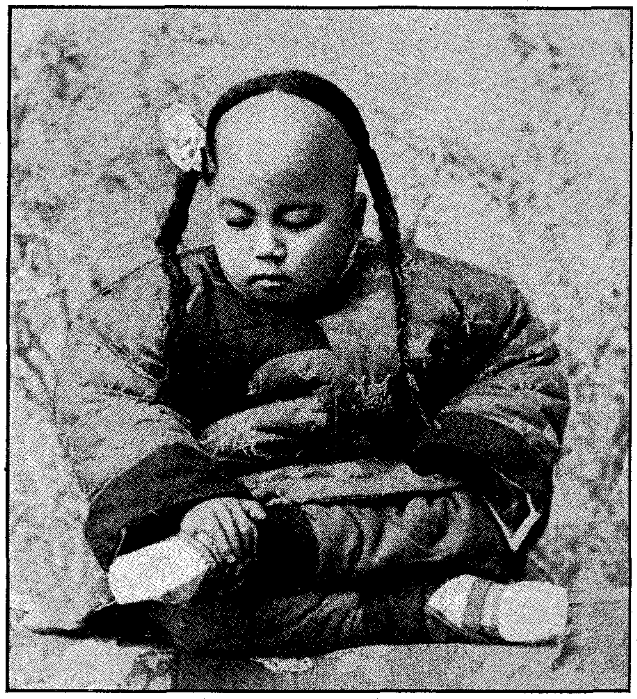


SOME "NEW WOMEN" WHO BROKE ALL THE TRADITIONS OF THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

A number of Chinese girls, uncrippled by the foot-binding still common in China, formed a military corps during the rebellion that made China a republic. The most up-to-date "feminism" exists in a few of the more Europeanized parts of the country.

UNBINDING THE WOMEN OF CHINA

MOHAMMEDAN REBELS rose in the province of Kansuh a few years ago, relates a Chinese historian, and closed in on Lanchow, the capital, slaughtering everybody they met. The terrified countrymen fled for life to its protecting walls, but the women, hobbling along on their bound feet, fell behind and, failing to arrive before the gates were shut, were butchered at the very threshold. While the shrieking women beat upon the iron-bound doors, as they saw their pursuers drawing nearer, hundreds of husbands, fathers and sons, who had outrun their crippled wives, knelt before an English missionary, and begged him to urge the Governor to open the gates to let the late-comers in. The missionary explained how this would let the cut-throats in, too, and added: "You would have your wives small-footed, wouldn't you? Well, this is your punishment." Whatever the validity of the missionary's logic, a great revulsion against the common Chinese custom of foot-binding is reported from that province.



From "The Missionary Review of the World."

CRIPPLED TO IMPROVE HER CHANCES.

Girls without the small, bound feet, called "Golden Lilies" by the poetical Chinese, stand a very poor chance of matrimony, except in a few of the more modernized parts of China.

"The greatest undeveloped resource of China," writes Edward Alsworth Ross in his study of "The Changing Chinese" (Century), "is their womanhood." It is significant, he adds, that the Chinese have brought forth not one great man "since they took to binding the feet and the minds of their daughters," and he recalls that the mothers of Confucius and Mencius, two of the greatest men in Chinese history, had a great share in forming the characters of their illustrious sons. Against the common opinion that foot-binding has become practically obsolete in China, Mr. Ross quotes the opinion of Dr. Morrison, China correspondent of the London *Times*, and a recognized authority. After traversing the central provinces, not long ago, Dr. Morrison estimated that 95 per cent. of the females above the age of eight are still mutilated. Mr. Ross's own estimate is "at least 75 per cent." He comments:

> That prince of diplomats, Minister Wu, used to stir his American audiences with the remark, "Yes, we bind our women's feet; but you bind your women's waists. Which is the worse?" And we would look guiltily at one another and say, "Now, there is something in that." The fact is, that with us tight lacing affected only the one in ten who would be fashionable; while in China foot-binding bore on nine out of ten. And tight lacing is self-imposed; while foot-binding is a mutilation forced on helpless children.
>
> In Shansi and Shensi I saw the women wielding the sickle, not stooping—that would hurt their poor feet too much—but sitting, and hitching themselves along as they reaped. The women had to be carried to the wheat-field on wheelbarrow or cart, and their helplessness is such that most of them never in their lives get a mile away from the house to which they were taken as brides.
>
> In the course of the morning we would meet perhaps a thousand men, but not three women. They can not get from town to town unless carried. They hobble about their village a little, steadying themselves by a hand on the house-walls, or leaning on a staff. They move stiff-kneed like one on stilts. In our walk there is a point in the stride when the weight of the body comes upon the ball of the foot and the toes, and at this moment the other leg is bent and swings forward. But in their case, the front part of the foot being useless, the other foot is brought forward sooner, and hence little knee action is necessary. This is why the woman seems tottering on pegs. This, too, is why the muscles of the calf never develop. From the knees down the legs are broomsticks, and there are folds of superfluous skin.

The Chinese have a saying, "for each pair of bound feet there has been shed a tubful of tears." The logical way of reducing

It's You, Madam who are most concerned with Vitamines

YOU who cook, or supervise the cooking of the family's daily meals are most vitally concerned with vitamines.

For according to all modern authorities, they are prime essentials to good health, and you, madam, are the "health commissioner" of the home.

Your entire family and you, yourself, are in daily need of vitamines. And yet it's said that millions of meals daily in this country do not furnish adequate supplies of these necessary food accessories!

What should you do, what can you do to remedy this possible and probable deficiency in meals you serve?

Surely you owe an answer to this question, to those whose food you order and prepare each day.

Does Home Cooking Destroy Them?

IT is said some foods are naturally deficient in vitamine content, or that they lose vitamines in the process which prepares them for the market. From others, it is thought, the vitamines are lost during storage, or decrease with aging.

But more important *to you* is the testimony of experts that many of our *most common* foods lose vitamine value in the process of *home cooking.* "The value of potato decreases the longer it is cooked," says one authority.

"If one lived on cooked foods alone he would die within a year," is the startling suggestion of a member of the Academy of Sciences in Paris.

"Cooking, however, in most cases diminishes or entirely destroys the efficiency of the vegetable except when they (referring to carrots) are young"—from the report of a food authority of wide experience.

Much remains to be proved regarding the effect of cooking on the vitamine content of *all our foods.* But the value of vitamines to the entire family, in the daily diet, has been proved beyond a doubt.

And if your cooking does take from foods an element that's vital to good health, you are concerned, we feel sure, with ways to restore to your meals at least some of these vital factors, if not all.

This May Be "Vitamine Insurance"

ORANGES and lemons are accepted by all authorities as two great carriers of important vitamines.

Doctors, as you know, give orange juice to babies who must be fed on milk that's pasteurized. They do it to prevent scurvy or malnutrition caused by lack of Vitamine C. It's the process of pasteurization that eliminates from milk or makes non-potent a needed vitamine.

In olden days, a law was passed in England which forced ship owners to carry lemons to protect the crews from scurvy on long voyages.

But scurvy isn't the only trouble that lack of vitamine produces. It may be merely lassitude and depression; or general undernourishment which makes people more susceptible to disease of other kinds.

Two hundred thousand children in New York schools were found to be seriously undernourished in an investigation recently completed. And not all these children were among the poor. The investigators referred particularly to that fact.

We know, and so do all the scientists, that oranges and lemons furnish abundantly the important vitamine known to scientists as Vitamine C. Some say Vitamines A and B also may be present in these fruits. If so, why not serve them every day to offset some of the harm that cooking does to other foods and thus surely supply important vitamines with all meals.

A simple orange salad or dessert is easy to prepare, no cooking necessary. Lemon garnish on fish or meat, or lemon juice instead of vinegar in salad dressings improves the flavor and adds the necessary vitamines.

Lemons and oranges, although known as "acid fruit" have an alkaline reaction when taken into the system and are, therefore, valuable in offsetting excess acidity due to acid-producing foods.

Orange juice for breakfast or an orange for the child's school lunch—what easier, simpler, *more delicious* way to insure a safer and more healthful diet?

Ask Your Physician

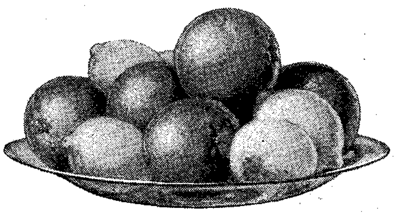
BUT in any vital question concerning diet your own physician should finally advise. Ask him if oranges and lemons are a source of vitamines and if they would thus, and for other reasons also, beneficially reinforce your meals.

We wish to make no statement that is not well within the facts. Show him this page and let him be the judge. Then use more oranges and lemons, or less, as he directs.

If he agrees, you'll welcome a reminder to paste in your cook book or pin on the kitchen wall.

We print one here.

Cut Out and Paste in Your Cook Book, or Pin on the Kitchen Wall



For Vitamines—

Delicious Oranges and Lemons.

Serve as follows:

- An orange salad
- Lemonade
- Desserts with oranges
- Lemon juice in punches and other drinks
- Orange juice for breakfast
- A whole orange in the child's lunch box
- Lemon garnishes
- Lemon juice instead of vinegar on salads and vegetables
- Whole orange at breakfast

An orange or lemon dish with every meal supplies fresh potent vitamines in most attractive form.

Sunkist Uniformly Good Oranges and Lemons

SEND FOR INFORMATIVE BOOKLET ON THE SUBJECT OF VITAMINES

California Fruit Growers Exchange, Div. 973, Los Angeles, Cal.

the number of these tubfuls by freeing the feet seems to have occurred to a great number of Chinese citizens in the last two decades. The wife of the Chinese Minister in the United States is credited, in a recent interview, with the remark that—

> "Our ancient sage and philosopher, Confucius, who taught that woman was the inferior of man and that she should always occupy a subordinate position in the Chinese scheme of things, would be shocked indeed could he return to earth today and see a group of modern Chinese schoolgirls playing basket-ball, or see them later in life managing large hospitals, and doing work usually considered in the sphere of man."

Even tho these schoolgirls may constitute an infinitesimal fraction of the girlhood of China, "the great hope of the Chinese nation," observes the Pittsburgh *Sun*, lies in the new position which women occupy in that country. Mr. Ross, considering particularly the reaction of this new spirit on foot-binding, observes:

> The upper classes seethe with rebellion against the senseless custom. Progressive ladies throw away bandages, massage their feet with oil, and vie with one another in recovering the natural foot. Think of a group of Chinese women eagerly comparing feet to see whose are largest! In China innovators must face insult and abuse. A girl with natural feet venturing on the streets of Wanhsien on the upper Yangste had her clothes nearly torn from her back. Even the wives of mandarins make ready stockings and shoes, but put off unbinding until they can find other ladies who will join them. So, for mutual support, the society people in a town frequently unite in a "Natural Foot Society," and pledge themselves to unbind and not to bind their daughters' feet. Broadly speaking, the reform has not reached further than the cities and the higher classes.

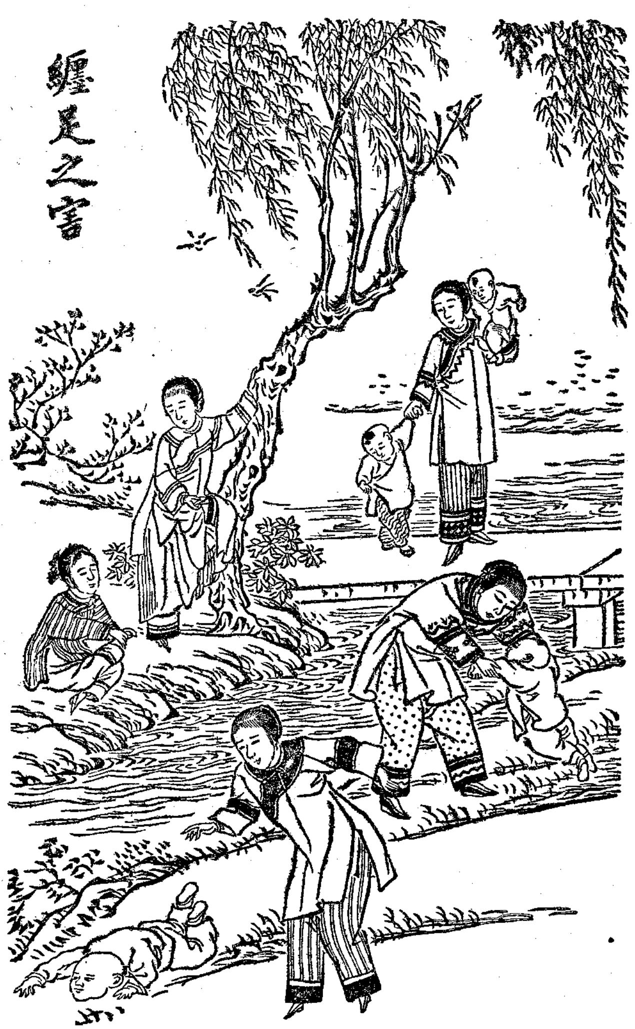


Photo from the "The Missionary Review" of the World.

A NATIVE CARTOON AGAINST FOOT-BINDING.

The two women with natural feet are shown playing with their children, and standing at ease. The other three are shown in various positions of discomfort. A brief tract against foot-binding, pointing out the moral of the picture, accompanies the drawing.

Along with the crippling of women and with the custom of killing or selling girl babies, as described in the article on "Men and Manners in China" in this issue, goes a general subordination of the whole sex, suggestive of the harem customs of other parts of the Orient. If in passing a Shenshi shop one looks for a moment at a woman who is not a grandmother, Mr. Ross tells us:

> She turns hastily and slips back into the gloom of the women's apartment. To endure the glance of a man is immodest. Towards the close of a stifling day the village women come out of their houses and sit on a mat in front sewing and enjoying the coolness. If one of them sees a foreigner coming she scurries into the house as a frightened quail ducks and dodges into the stubble. Even girls of nine shrink away into the interior of the house if your eye lights on them. When the harvest is in full swing every hand is needed, and by dawn mothers and grandmothers, tads and tots, pile into a cart and are off with the men folks to the field. But never a female of from ten to twenty-five is to be seen, and one might suppose they had all been carried off by a plague.
>
> A woman never thinks of shaking hands with a man. If a gentleman wishes to give a lady a fan, he does not hand it to her lest their hands touch, but places it beside her. This sort of thing was made so much of, that about the time of Aristotle a local prude asked Mencius, "If one's sister-in-law is drowning, ought she to be drawn out with the hand?" To which the sage sensibly replied, "It is wolfish not to draw out a drowning sister-in-law."

Women are married, as in Japan, according to the dictates of their elders, and their lives, in the vast majority of cases, only attain any degree of importance when they become mothers-in-law. The mother-in-law, by some curious hooks and crooks of custom and convention, is supreme in China. Therese Pernod writes of her, in the New York *Globe:*

> I will admit that in many cases the mother-in-law is the tyrant and persecutor. But she is a necessary evil. What would become of the oneness of the Chinese family if she did not exist?
>
> The position of the wife is not as definite as that of the mother. She may be a slave or a queen. Very often she is bought and placed beside the other wives who already rule in the house. Delicate little things, how often I have thought of you, as I watched the queer and noisy procession of your weddings. The tiny little red box wherein you were confined was rocked recklessly by the porters who chanted, I know not what melody, and you were going, not without apprehensions I am sure, toward the home of your new master, whom you did not know. Forsooth, are we better acquainted with our lords because we have seen them more frequently and we have imagined that we recognized their souls behind their faces?
>
> In spite of his unfortunate matrimonial experience, Confucius has satisfactorily drawn up the relations that must exist between the Chinese husband and wife. "The husband, as master, has to command, the wife has to submit herself and obey, but both husband and wife are required equally to act in such manner as may best imitate and accord with the relations which exist between heaven and earth, by which all things are created. The basis of this common action should be reciprocal—tenderness, mutual confidence, and a scrupulous regard for each other's feelings."
>
> How can these sentiments of tenderness and confidence exist with the concubinage which, if it is not the law, is at least practised by many Chinese families? This coexistence of several wives for the same husband is the first surprize to greet the visitor in China. I recall with amusement a certain day when races were held in Hongkong.
>
> A winning ticket was held by a Chinaman, and the odds were high. The happy Chinaman received $34,000. He had no sooner counted his money than he ran to town to buy three wives. Some Chinese friends who told me the story looked upon it as the most natural thing in the world.
>
> It would seem to us of the West that these extraordinary households must be maintained in harmony with difficulty. However, the difficulty is not as great as one would think. Should there be no mother or mother-in-law to represent the authority as previously described, it rests upon the legal wife, the first, or headwife, to whom the other wives of second rank owe obedience and respect till the day when a male heir is born unto them. From that day on they are more independent and treated with more respect.
>
> Furthermore, the charming women who received me in their Chinese homes seemed to me to be living in perfect peace, and I have often seen the legal wives and the concubines show much kindness and love for each other reciprocally.

"Ten minutes with the Gulbransen and I was enthusiastic"

"I thought—as many people do—that a player-piano was simply a mechanical instrument that ground out tunes—*much as a machine turns out bolts!*

"But after the salesman had me sit down and play the Gulbransen, I changed my idea. I found the Gulbransen a *finished musical instrument*—a tremendous advance over the player-pianos I had known in years past.

"I became enthusiastic. I wanted it for my home."

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"Now that I have it I am more pleased than ever. Between business and social duties I never had much time for music. But in a few evenings Gulbransen Instruction Rolls taught me to play—*well.* In fact, better than my wife, who has taken lessons for years.

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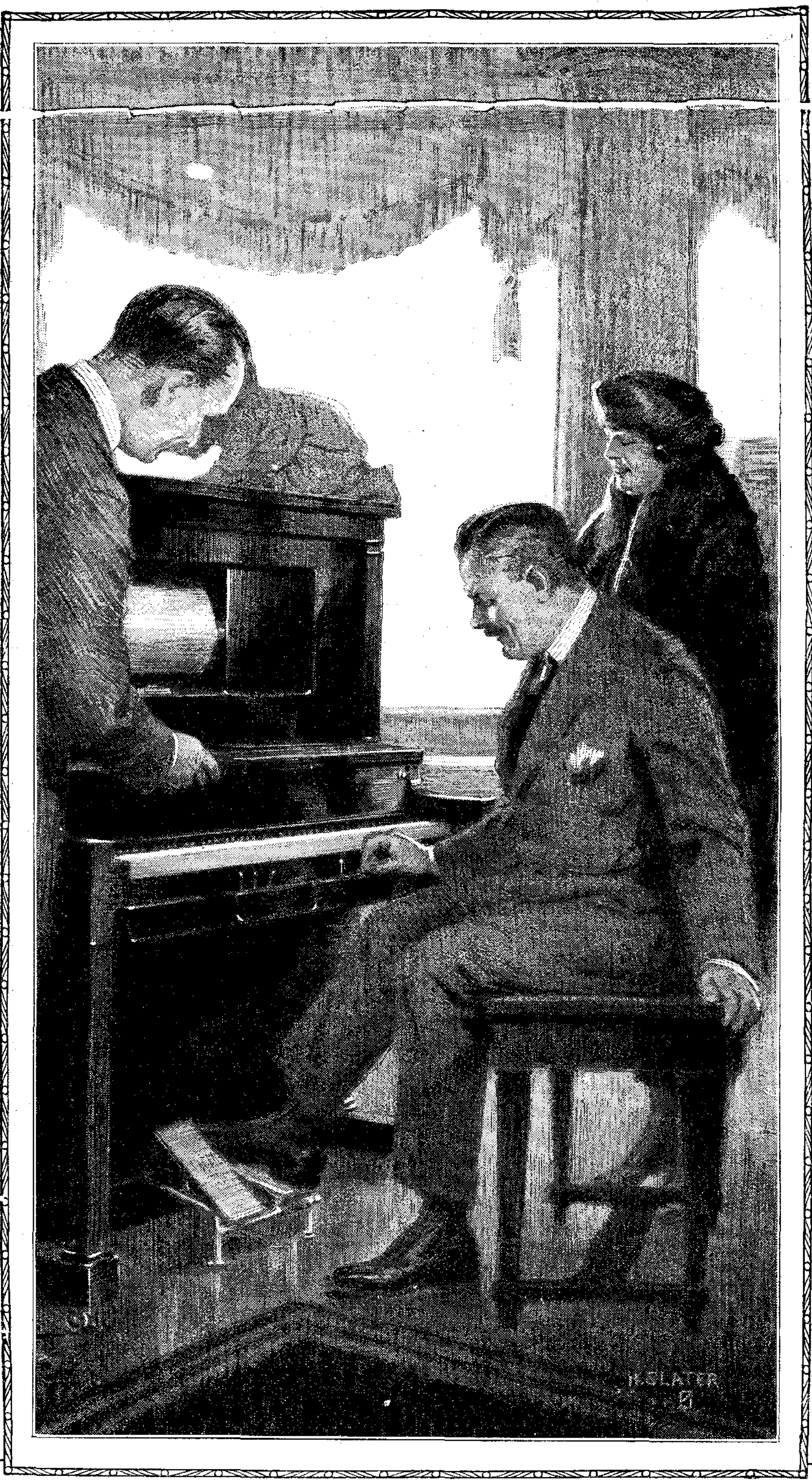

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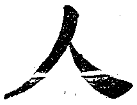
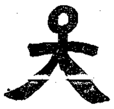
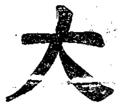
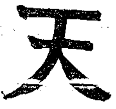
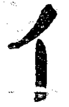
Write name and address in margin and mail to Gulbransen-Dickinson Co., 3234 W Chicago Avenue Chicago.

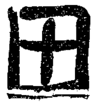

1. Man

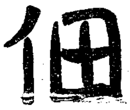

2. Man (old style)

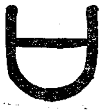

3. Great

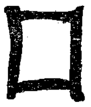

4. Heaven

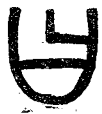

5. Man (Combining form)


6. Field


7. Farmer


8. Mouth (old style)


9. Mouth (modern)


10. To speak (old style)

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE—OLD AND NEW

TO MOST OF US the Chinese may appear to be a very complex and mysterious people. This is due to various elements of difference between them and ourselves, amongst others doubtless to roundabout methods of thinking induced by the peculiar structure of their language, peculiar, that is, from our point of view. "As a spoken language," says Frederic Poole, writing in a recent issue of the Brisbane *Daily Mail*, "it is unique among human mediums of communication in that it is musical with a purpose. It is not so much the correct pronunciation of a Chinese word that makes the speaker intelligible as a proper intonation of that word, for the meaning of a word in Chinese is positively indicated by the tone in which it is uttered. One word may have as many as five different sounds, and these so fine in variance as to be scarcely detected by an unmusical ear. You ask your native servant to bring you your hat—'mow'—but you use the wrong inflection and he very properly brings you the cat, for 'mow' means cat as well as hat when uttered in another tone."

Mr. Poole gives a number of illustrative examples of Chinese characters, explaining their meanings. Thus we learn that the Chinese symbol for "man" consists of two strokes representing the legs of the lord of creation (1). This was formerly a more faithful portrait, showing the human biped with a head and outstretched arms (2), but has been "abbreviated" for simplicity's sake. The word "great" consists of the symbol for "man" with the numeral "one" written across it (3), "the inference being that man was the greatest thing ever created." By drawing the numeral "one" across the apex of this character the symbol for "heaven" (4) is formed, indicating that the Chinaman acknowledges something greater than himself.

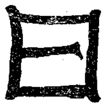
There is another form for "man" (5) used in combinations, as, for instance, with the character for "field" (6), evidently a fenced and cultivated area. These two characters for "man" and "field" make up the single character (7) meaning "farmer," a very natural piece of association.

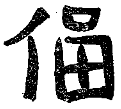
K. S. Latourette, in "The Development of China" (Houghton Mifflin Co., 1920) informs us that the ancient Chinese symbol for "mouth" was (8), now written (9). "To speak" was a mouth with a tongue in it (10), to-day written (11). Mr. Poole explains how, by combining this character for "mouth" with those for "field" and "man," the Chinese have made the word for "happiness" (12), since "the vision of a man with a mouth in close proximity to a rice-field is all-satisfying to the hungry Celestial." A man in a box provides the character for "prisoner" (13). The ancient Chinese symbol for the "sun" is a circle with a dot in its center (14), but for convenience the modern Celestial writes this as (15), thus literally squaring the circle. To indicate the horizon he has devised the character (16) showing the sun just above the rim of the world. To make the symbol for "brightness" (17) the Chinese combine the characters for "sun" (15) and "moon" (18), a very neat conception. In their symbol for "door" (19) we see the entrance and the ornamental grille at the top, while their character for "lock" shows a door with a bar drawn across it (20). A very natural symbol for "beggar" is a mouth at the door (21). "To listen" is aptly symbolized in the same way by an ear at the door (22). The character for a word is breath issuing from the mouth (23) and that for "honesty" is the very reasonable one of a man standing by his word (24).

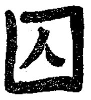
Mr. Poole points out that the Chinese character for "woman" (25) is frequently found as a component of words having a doubtful or shady meaning. This is probably significant of the ignoble and inferior position of woman in China. However, the character for good (26) is made up of those for "woman" and "son" combined, a Chinaman's idea of bliss being to become the proud parent of a bouncing boy. The Chinese conception of a "quarrel," however, is seemingly feminine, two ladies illustrating the idea (27). By making a trio of this quarrelsome pair the Chinaman symbolizes his idea of "gossip" (28). To picture a happy "home" he places a pig beneath a roof (29), and to make bad worse his way of writing the word "marriage" is to add a lady to this weird combination (30). Woman comes out rather better in the Chinese character for "peace," for "peace" is typified by a woman under a roof (31).

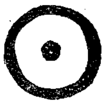
Mr. Latourette gives some other interesting Chinese symbols in his "Development of China." Among these are a "tree" (32), a perfect picture of the trunk with its roots entering the ground; a "child" (33), a recognizable portrait of an infant; a "sheep" (34), where the curved horns are easily identified, now written (35); and a "heart" (36), a rude sketch of the organ with its ventricles, now written (37). He instances such clever combinations as the character for "east" (38), our old friend the sun rising behind a tree, evidently conceived in some primitive forest dawn; the verb "to sit" (39), made up of two men (40) seated on the ground (41), a common posture in China; and the verb "to bear," "to begin" (42), symbolizing a sprout (43) pushing out of the ground (41).

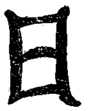
This picturesque, but enormously cumbersome method of writing now seems destined to pass into the limbo of forgotten things, for some genius has devised a phonetic script of thirty-nine simple characters, covering all the sounds in the language, that has been adopted by the government and is now being taught in the schools. With it a peasant can learn to read in four weeks instead of, as we suppose, about forty years, and a scholar can be taught in a few hours. If this script becomes popular in Chinese literary and commercial circles, as seems fairly probable, it will certainly mean a wonderful awakening in Chinese ways of thinking and doing.

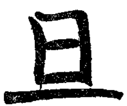

11. To speak (modern)

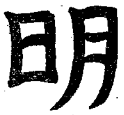

12. Happiness

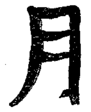

13. Prisoner

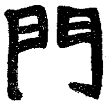

14. Sun (old style)

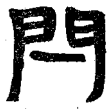

15. Sun (modern)

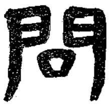

16. Horizon

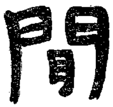

17. Brightness

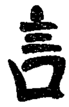

18. Moon

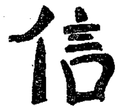

19. Door

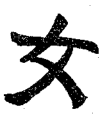

20. Lock

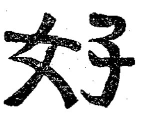

21. Beggar

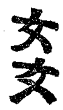

22. To listen

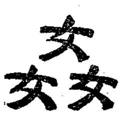

23. Word

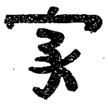

24. Honesty

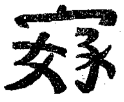

25. Woman

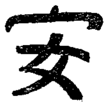

26. Good

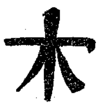

27. Quarrel

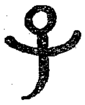

28. Gossip

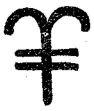

29. Home

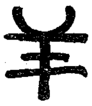

30. Marriage

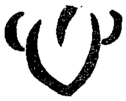

31. Peace

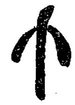

32. Tree

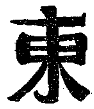

33. Child

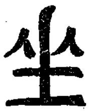

34. Sheep (old style)

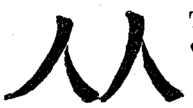

35. Sheep (modern)

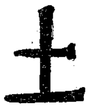

36. Heart (old style)

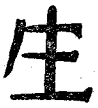

37. Heart (modern)

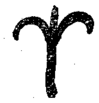

38. East

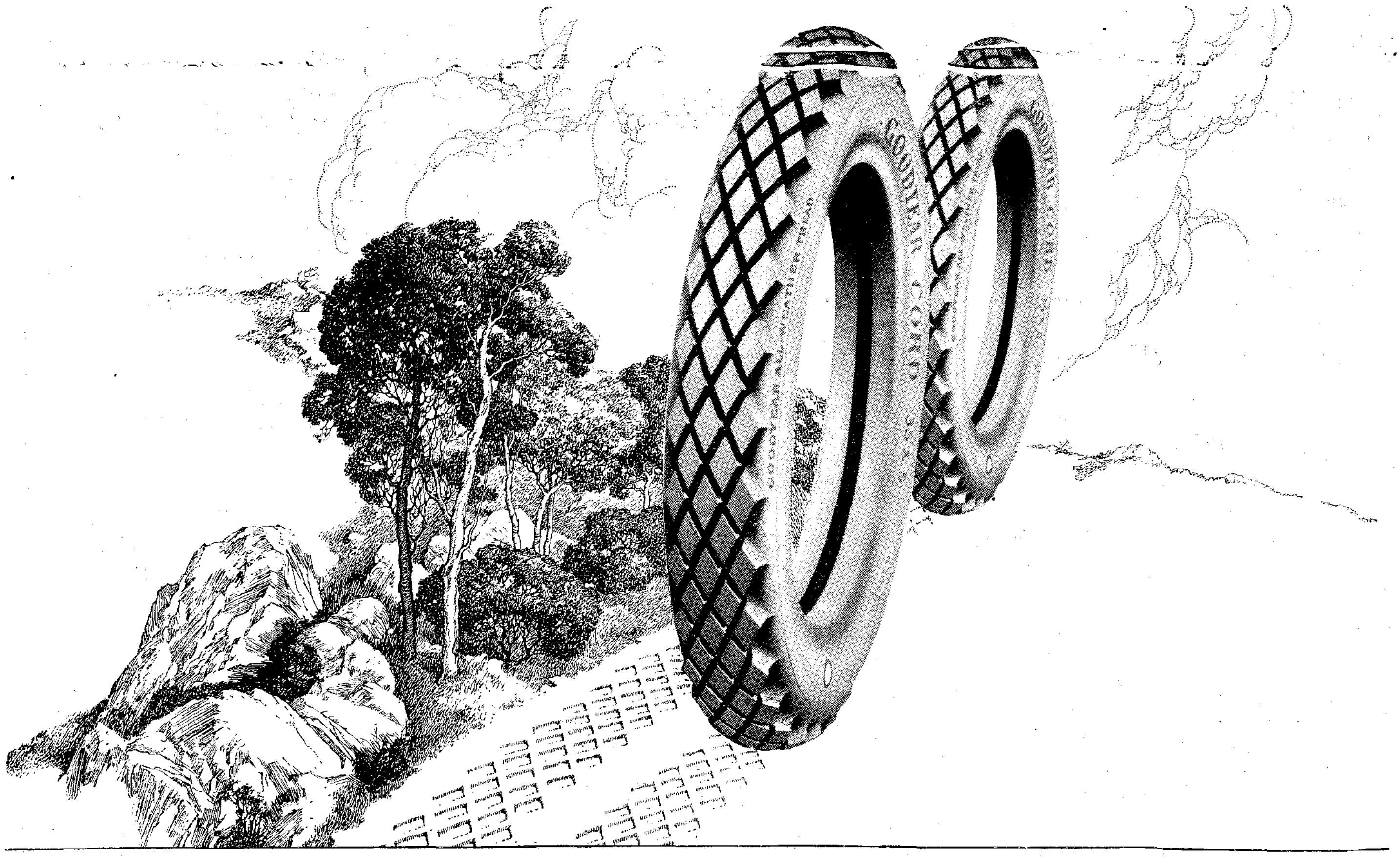

39. To sit


40. Two Men


41. Ground


42. To bear


43. Sprout



WHEN IS A TIRE LOW-PRICED?

Ask yourself which is the better proposition for you:

A good tire at a fair price, or a poor tire at a low price?

For your own good, you should know.

What about the "special discount" offered you on certain makes of tires?

Does the dealer give it to you out of his profit?

Or does the manufacturer give the dealer an extra profit to cover such "discounts"?

Or does it come out of the tire?

Ask yourself these things.

For our part, we believe that a tire is low-priced only when it gives you great mileage.

This is the whole foundation of the popularity of Goodyear Tires, the largest selling tires in the world.

The money we might have spent in such sales inducements as "special discounts" and the like, we have preferred to put into our product in extra value.

Because of this extra value in Goodyear Tires, their cost per mile is remarkably low.

We believe you would rather buy a better tire than a lower price.

We believe you would rather buy mileage than "discounts."

We are building Goodyear Tires to this idea, building them better than ever before.

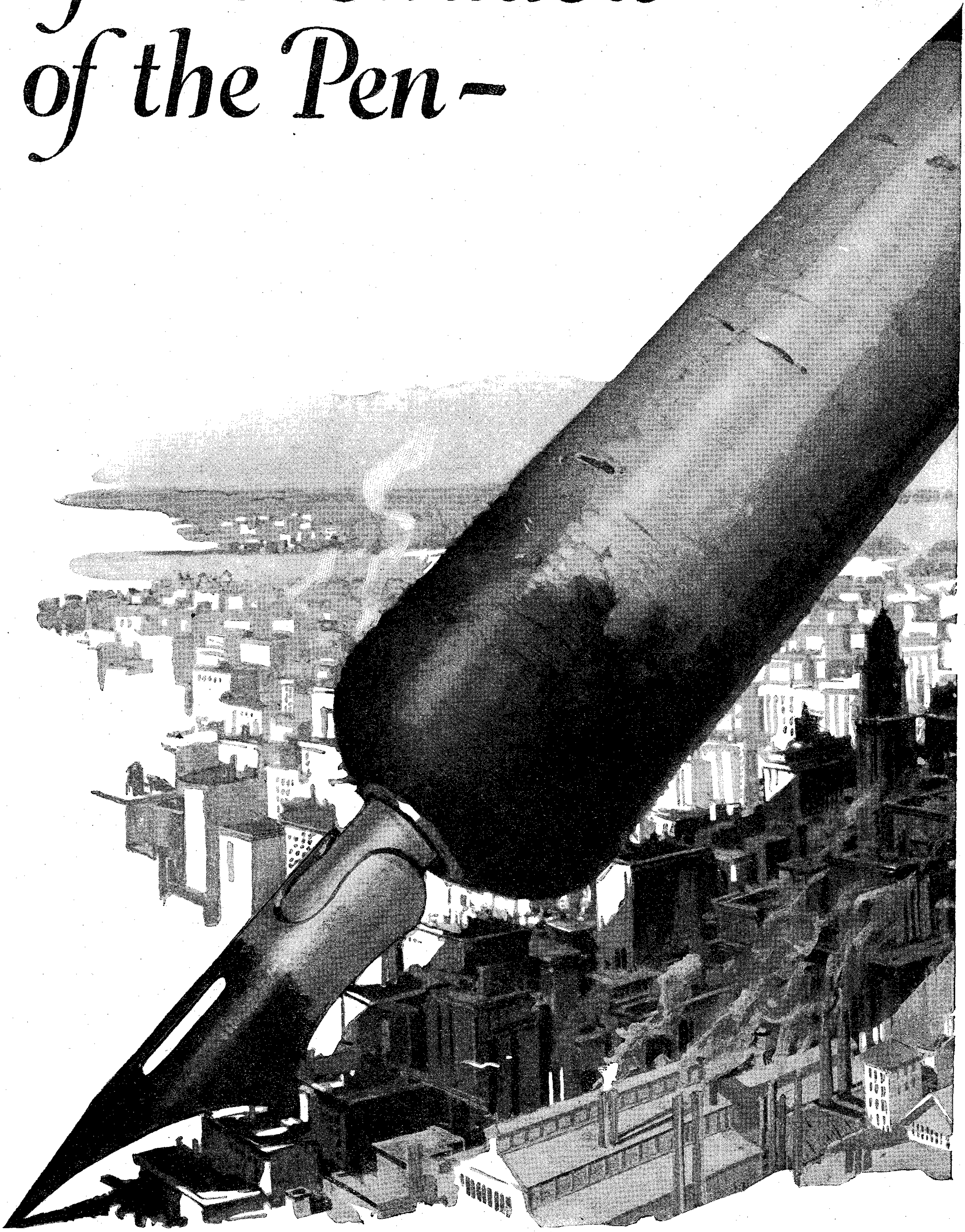
More people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

Wherever you are, on highway or boulevard, look for this signature of the All-Weather Tread

GOODYEAR

Copyright 1922, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Taking Industry out of the Shadow of the Pen–



Where books are kept by PEN, *there you will find business "under a shadow"*

THE Shadow of the Pen darkens the desks of the Executives. It falls across the machinery and the counters. It creeps into the Credit Department, the Purchasing Office, the Shipping Room. Everywhere, it slows up work and causes errors.

And the Shadow—the cause of waste, uncertainty and delay—must remain over business until antiquated accounting methods are banished and books kept by *machine*.

What the Underwood Bookkeeping Machine is doing for Industry

THE Underwood Bookkeeping machine stands in the same relation to accounting as the Underwood Typewriter to hand-written business correspondence. It modernizes. It standardizes. It cuts costs.

Modern business recognizes that the adequate control of such factors as sales, production, costs, depends on accurate, *up-to-the-minute* figures.

The Underwood Bookkeeping Machine makes such figures available with a certainty impossible where books are kept by PEN.

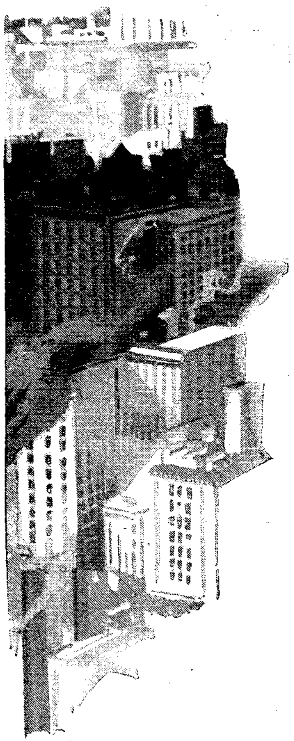
Underwood-kept books keep pace with the business

EACH day's accounting is completed at the end of that day. The books are kept in *perpetual* balance.

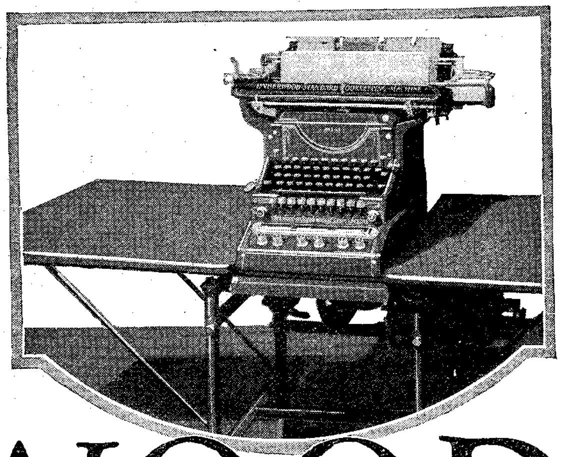
When consulted they give dependable facts as they *are*, not treacherous facts as they *were*.

An Underwood representative, trained in the solution of accounting problems, will gladly give details. Write to

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., Inc.
Underwood Building, New York
Branches in all principal cities



ON request, we will send to executives our booklet, "Taking Industry out of the Shadow of the Pen."



UNDERWOOD
Bookkeeping MACHINE

The Danger of Infection

Even a trifling break in the skin should have attention. Cleanse it and apply New-Skin as directed.

New-Skin forms a covering that protects the wound.

Keep a bottle of New-Skin handy.

15c. and 30c. *At all Druggists*

NEWSKIN COMPANY

New York Toronto London

"Never Neglect a Break in the Skin"

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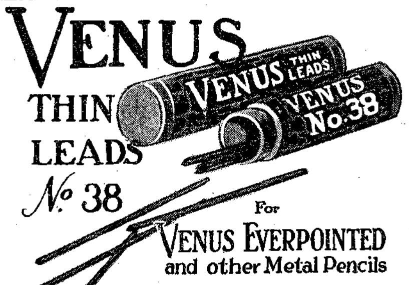

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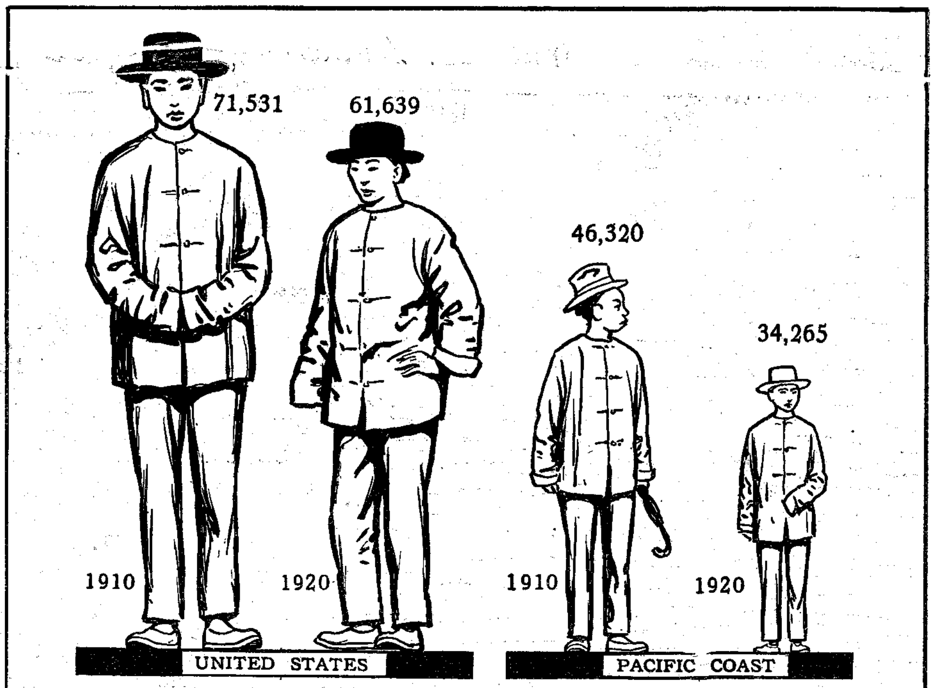
THE name VENUS is your guarantee of perfection. Absolutely crumble-proof, soft and smooth—7 degrees to choose from.

15c per tube of 12 leads; 2 tubes for 25c

If your dealer has none—write us.

American Lead Pencil Co.
223 Fifth Avenue New York

Ask us about the new
VENUS EVERPOINTED PENCILS



SHRINKAGE OF CHINESE POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

In addition, there were 23,507 in Hawaii in 1920, as compared with 21,674 in 1910; and 43,805 in the Philippines in 1918, as compared with 41,035 in 1903.

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF CHINESE HISTORY

THE ORIGIN OF THE CHINESE

THE origin of the Chinese is lost in the mists of antiquity, notes Mr. K. S. Latourette, in "The Development of China" (Houghton Mifflin Co.). Native historians believe them to have sprung from the soil and to have evolved their own civilization unaided. Western scholars are more inclined to trace a connection between them and the ancient Sumerians of the Tigris-Euphrates valley, some of whom may have migrated overland to China, bringing their culture with them. H. G. Wells in his "Outline of History" (The Macmillan Co.) tells us that there are evidences in Chinese annals of two prehistoric racial strains, one northern and one southern, that may have mingled their blood and their civilizations to produce the Chinese nation. Be this as it may, their culture is undoubtedly very ancient.

The synopsis of Chinese history here given is derived from various sources, including the two works already mentioned, the recent publications "Modern China," by S. G. Cheng (The Clarendon Press, Oxford), "The Foreign Relations of China," by Dr. M. J. Bau (Fleming H. Revell Co.), and standard works of reference such as "The Middle Kingdom," by S. W. Williams, "An Outline History of China," by H. H. Gowen, and the articles on China in the Eleventh Edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

THE EARLY DYNASTIES (B.C.2200 TO A.D.589)

Chinese histories begin with certain mythical heroes who discovered fire, invented the plow, and drained the land of a flood. The last founded the first, or Hsia dynasty (B.C. 2200-1766), which fell through misrule, as did the second, or Shang dynasty (B.C.1766-1123). This was the bronze age of China, during which the northern central race gradually extended its rule and culture, driving out the non-Chinese inhabitants. With the Chow, or third dynasty (B.C.1123-255) we touch history. Under them a feudal system grew up, commerce, art, religion and philosophy flourished, writing was introduced, and iron weapons and implements came into use. During this epoch lived and taught the sages Lao Tze (B.C.604?), Confucius (B.C.551), and Mencius (B.C. 372), whose writings have ever since formed the standard literature of China. Shih Hwang, founder of the Chin dynasty (B.C.255-206) that gave its name to the country, built the Great Wall as a protection against the fierce Central Asian tribes. He attempted to destroy the literature of the feudal period and established a highly centralized government. From the civil wars occurring after his death the Han dynasty (B.C.206-A.D.221) rose to power. It extended the empire to include Turkestan and Tibet and subjugated many of the nomadic northern tribes. Its monarchs restored the old literature, encouraged scholarship, and established a bureaucratic form of government that has controlled China ever since. Paper was invented in this age and Buddhism was first introduced from India. Four centuries of disunion and civil strife now ensued. A succession of short-lived dynasties arose. The empire broke into three parts, each struggling for the mastery. Foreign invasions from the north and west were temporarily successful, leaving an indelible mark on Northern China, and Buddhism grew to be a powerful force.

MEDIEVAL CHINA (A.D.589 TO 1280)

In 617 a victorious general established the Tang dynasty (A.D.617-907) which once more consolidated China and extended her rule westward over Central Asia and Mongolia to the Caspian Sea, and southward into Tongking and Annam. Literature and the arts were extensively cultivated and a considerable trade was maintained with India and the West. Numerous foreigners visited China, among them Persians, Arabs and Japanese. Another period of disunion followed the fall of this house, five ephemeral dynasties rapidly succeeding one another (907-960). China, weakened by internal strife, suffered attacks in the north and west from the Tatars and other warlike tribes.

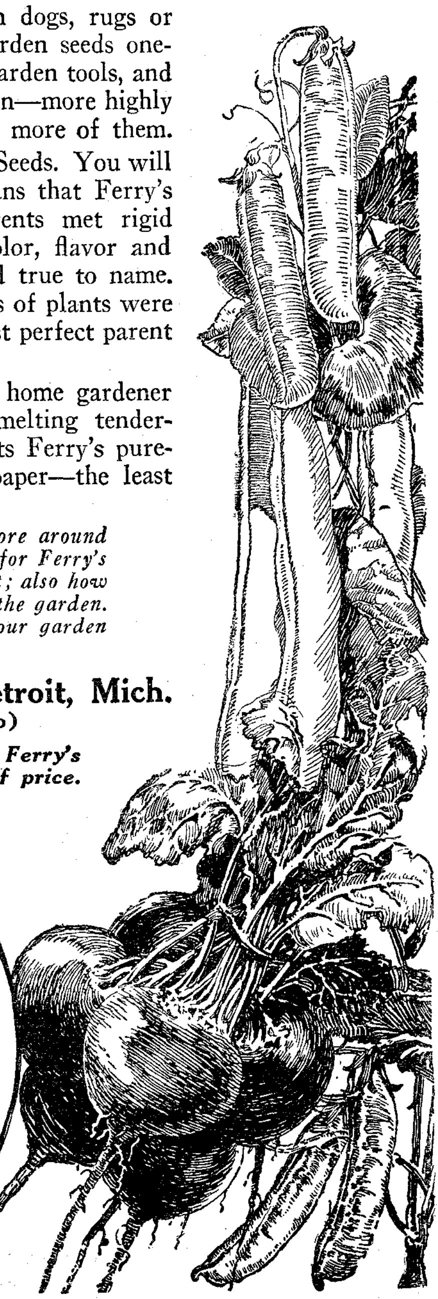
Printing upon wooden blocks was invented during this period (953), antedating that of Europe by about five hundred years. Next followed the Suy dynasty (960-1280), brilliant in culture but weak in military defense. It fell before the Mongols, Central Asiatic invaders who broke the power of the Tatars in the north, established their capital at Peking in 1215, the year of Magna Carta, and finally conquered Southern China and captured Nanking (1280).

MONGOLS, MINGS, AND MANCHUS (1280 TO 1839)

Kublai Khan, the great Mongol ruler, now became Emperor of China, founding the Yuan dynasty (1280-1368). His empire reached from the Black Sea to the Yellow Sea and from Northern Mongolia to the Himalayas and Annam. During his reign, Marco Polo, the famous Venetian traveler, visited China, remaining some years at his court. Kublai is said to have built the Grand Canal of China. His successors were weak and his house was soon deposed by the Chinese leader Hung Woo, a former Buddhist monk, who founded the famous Ming dynasty (1368-1644), whose rule was marked by prosperity, artistic production, and commercial expansion. In 1517 Portuguese traders reached South China and established themselves in leased territory at Macao, which they still hold. They were soon followed by the Dutch and English. In 1640 the Manchus, a Mongol-Tatar tribe from the north, invaded China, deposed the Mings, and founded the Ta Ching, or "Great Pure" dynasty (1644-1911). After a struggle of some twenty years they completely subdued the Chinese, whom they forced to shave their heads and wear pigtails, the Manchu mode of hair-dressing. They had the intelligence to promote Chinese culture, learning and art. They once more extended the much diminished territory of China by subjugating Mongolia, Tibet, Chinese Turkestan, Burma, etc. They carried on a trade with the Russians by land, and by sea with the Portuguese, British and Americans, whose first ship reached China in 1784. This commerce was limited to a single port, Canton, and was much hampered by Imperial restrictions. Missions sent by England and other Powers to obtain better terms were treated as bearers of tribute and obtained no satisfaction.

THE FOREIGN DOMINATION (1839 TO 1912)

One of the chief imports into China was opium, grown by the British in India and brought thence by their ships. The Chinese Government disliked this trade and made an effort to end it in 1839 by seizing and destroying the stock of this drug held by foreign merchants. The British resented this and a war ensued (1840-42) in which China was defeated. By the Treaty of Nanking (1842) Great Britain obtained the island of Hongkong, which has since grown to be one of the greatest ports in the world, and exacted an indemnity from China. Five ports, including Canton and Shanghai, were declared open to foreign trade and a regular tariff was established. Following this treaties were made with France and the United States (1844), the latter calling for extraterritoriality, the removal of foreigners in China from the jurisdiction of the Chinese to that of their own courts, a very important concession in favor of the dominating white races. A great increase now took place in the trade with Europe and America, but friction was constant and culminated in a second war



Don't Forget
The *home* garden can supply you the tenderest, best flavored fruits and vegetables which *because* of their fineness will not stand transportation.

Consider seeds first—then garden tools, fertilizers, etc.

Seeds are no more uniform than dogs, rugs or cigars. Give to the selection of garden seeds one-tenth of the time spent in choosing garden tools, and you will find new joys in your garden—more highly flavored and tender vegetables, and more of them.

Reason points to planting Ferry's Seeds. You will like the "pure-bred" ideal. It means that Ferry's Seeds are from plants whose parents met rigid garden tests for sturdiness, size, color, flavor and ability to reproduce abundantly and true to name. It means that hundreds of thousands of plants were discarded in the search for these most perfect parent plants.

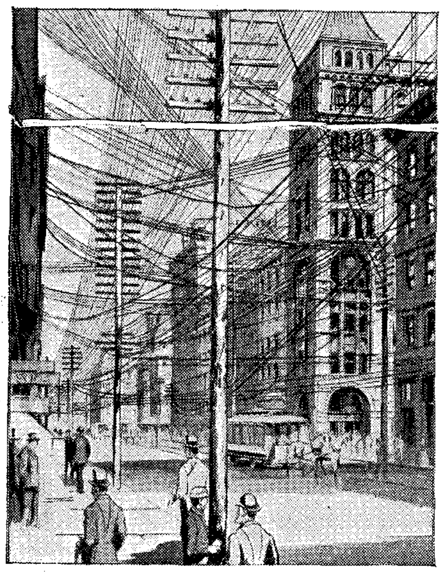
Size or color is not enough; the home gardener wants delicious flavor, crispness, melting tenderness. He gets them when he selects Ferry's pure-bred Seeds. Price, 10 cents per paper—the least expensive item on your garden list.

Ferry's Seeds are sold "at the store around the corner." Write direct to us for Ferry's Seed Annual. Tells what to plant; also how to cook and can the best fruits of the garden. Send early, that you may plan your garden early.

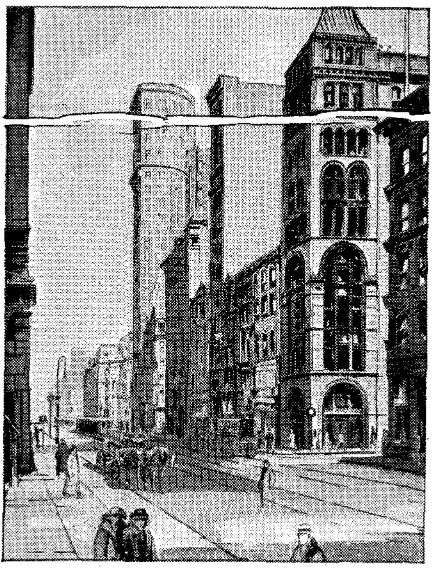
D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.
(and Windsor, Ontario)

The best is the cheapest. Ferry's Seeds cannot be had at half price.

FERRY'S
pure bred
SEEDS



A scene on Broadway, New York, in 1890, showing the density of overhead wires



The same scene after the overhead wires were replaced by underground cables

Improvements

The history of the telephone is a record of constant improvement. Only by numerous inventions and ceaseless research for new and better ways has the present standard been reached.

Two-score years ago the telephone could hardly carry the human voice across a city. Now it carries it distinctly across this great continent. The once familiar network of overhead wires in large cities has been replaced by systems of underground cables, each cable containing thousands of slender, sensitive wires.

Switchboards, once primitive devices, called upon to handle only a few connections and limited in their workings, have now become great and precise mechanisms through which the volume and complexity of telephone traffic is handled with mechanical perfection.

With the continued growth in the number of telephone users, there is a continued increase in the problems of speed, accuracy and speech transmission.

These are the problems forever before the scientists and engineers of the Bell System; and the solution of these problems, in advance of necessity, is the objective of this great body of specially trained experts.

The Bell System will continue the improvements necessary to maintain its standard of service, which is the best and cheapest telephone service in the world.

"BELL SYSTEM"

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and all directed toward Better Service

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF CHINESE HISTORY

Continued

with England (1856). The ostensible cause was the boarding by Chinese officials of a small vessel engaged in the opium trade under the British flag, but the growing foreign commercial pressure was really responsible. The French joined the English and captured Canton (1857) and finally the Tientsin forts commanding the approaches to Peking. Here a treaty was concluded (1858) between China, Great Britain, France, and the United States, calling for the opening of five more ports, the establishment of foreign legations at Peking, the revision of the tariff, and other concessions. Owing to China's delay in carrying out these terms the war was renewed (1859), Peking was captured by the Allied forces and the Emperor's summer palace burned. A new treaty was then signed (1860) ceding to England a part of the mainland (Kowloon) adjacent to Hongkong, making Tientsin an open port, and giving special rights to missionaries. An additional indemnity was also exacted. Russia, for her supposed good offices in this affair, demanded and received from China a strip of territory running southward toward Korea, on which she built the seaport of Vladivostok, later to become the terminus of the Trans-Siberian railroad. During this period (1850-1864) a rebellion was raging in Southern China known as the Tai Ping, or "Great Peace", a decided misnomer. It pillaged many cities, laid waste the country, and almost destroyed the Manchu dynasty, but was finally quelled with the aid of foreign leaders, notably the afterwards famous General Gordon. These disturbances gave the Powers a pretext to take over the administration of the Chinese customs, thus once more curtailing China's sovereignty. The Manchus were now tottering to their fall. For forty years the emperors were minors, the empress Tzu Hsi ruling in turn through her son and nephew, whom she dominated entirely. England and China had another clash in 1862 over the Burmese frontier, which ended by China's renunciation of all her rights in Burma and its annexation by the British (1866). More Chinese ports were also declared open to trade. Friction with Russia ended with the loss of more territory in the north and the payment of an indemnity (1881). In 1884 a war broke out between France and China over the French seizure of Tongking, a province of Annam. Annam appealed to her suzerain, China, which came to her aid but was defeated. By the treaty of peace (1885) China ceded to France all her rights in both Annam and Tongking. All this scarcely affected the people as a whole, who still despised the foreigners as "barbarians."

Now came the war of 1894-5 with Japan over the control of Korea. China was worsted, both by sea and land, and forced to sign a treaty (1895) acknowledging the independence of Korea and giving to Japan Formosa, the Pescadore islands, the Liaotung peninsula, including the fortified naval base of Port Arthur, and a huge indemnity. Russia obtained for China the return of the Liaotung peninsula, for which service she asked and received permission to carry her Siberian railroad across Northern Manchuria. France and England, not to be outdistanced, demanded revision of the Annamese and Burmese boundaries in their favor and got it. In 1897 Germany, on account of the murder of a missionary, obtained from China a

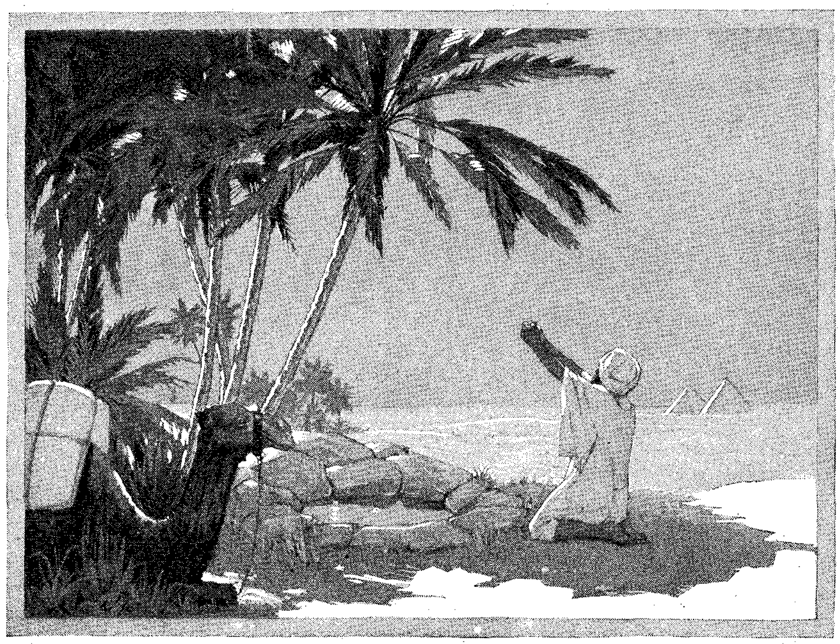
99-year "lease" of Kiaochow, dominating the rich province of Shantung. Russia then insisted upon the "lease" of Port Arthur, thus securing practical control of Manchuria. Great Britain and France also demanded concessions, the former obtaining the "lease" of the fortified port of Wei-hai-wei and an extension of her mainland territory opposite Hongkong, and the latter getting the "lease" of Kwang-chow-wan, a port in Southern China. Even Italy made demands on China, but was actually refused.

The scramble for so-called "spheres of influence" now began. Exclusive privileges in commerce, mines, railroads, etc., in a certain area were granted by China to each Power. England obtained these rights in the rich Yangtze Valley, Russia in the territory north of the Chinese Wall, France in South China, and Germany in Shantung. England was also confirmed in her control of the Chinese customs. The Powers also obtained railroad concessions of various kinds, building lines in competition with one another for the trade of the interior. The United States remained aloof during the rush for concessions, altho American capitalists took a small part in one railroad-building contract.

In 1899 Secretary Hay suggested to the Powers that they observe in China the "open door," or equal opportunities for all foreigners. As trade rivalry had already broken into their exclusive spheres, all the Powers except Russia agreed to this in 1900. Her defeat by Japan had opened China's eyes and in 1898 the progressive party induced the young Emperor to issue edicts calling for the reorganization of the government on a modern basis. At this the reactionaries asserted themselves and the Dowager Empress seized the reins of power, forced the Emperor into retirement, and canceled all the proposed reforms. Now came the Boxer uprising against foreigners, endorsed by the conservative faction. Scores of missionaries and thousands of Chinese Christians were killed and the foreign legations in Peking were forced to stand a siege of two months. Joint action was taken by the American, British, German, Russian, French, and Japanese troops and after some hard fighting Peking was taken and looted, the court flying westward for safety. China was compelled (1901) to execute justice upon the Boxer leaders, to permit the permanent establishment of foreign troops in her capital as guards for the legations, to raze certain coast defenses near Peking, to forbid anti-foreign societies, and to pay an indemnity of $300,000,000 gold. The United States returned a considerable portion of its part of this payment, the money being set aside by the Chinese government for the education of Chinese students in America. Russia now began to press for complete control of Manchuria, but failed to secure this on account of protests from Great Britain and Japan. She persisted, however, in claiming special commercial rights, which so threatened Japan's interests in Korea that a war followed in 1904-5, which was won by Japan and resulted in the transfer to her of all Russia's rights in Southern Manchuria, including Port Arthur and the Russian railroads. Manchuria, still ostensibly Chinese territory, was now occupied by Japanese instead of Russian troops, whom China was helpless to remove. In 1910 Japan finally annexed Korea, thus putting an end to China's hopes in that quarter.

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1912—)

A remarkable growth in national feeling now manifested itself in China. Partial



The Strange Story of an Arab Merchant

There is a tale in the Arabian Nights of an Arab merchant who, returning from a pilgrimage, seats himself by a spring in the desert to eat dates, the stones of which he throws in the air.

It so happens that one of these stones kills the son of a genie, and when the poor merchant is charged with the crime, he is overwhelmed. He had not imagined one could do so much harm with a date stone. This story, weird as it is, illustrates an every-day truth.

How few of us give sufficient thought to the consequences of our acts.

For instance, how many housewives realize the danger there may eventually be for husbands, children and themselves in the tea or coffee they serve at meal-time?

Any doctor can tell you that tea and coffee contain drug properties whose influence is to stimulate nerves, often producing sleeplessness, nervous irritation, and a general slowing down of efficiency.

Yet people are not dependent on tea or coffee for their meal-time drink. Thousands of former tea and coffee drinkers now use Instant Postum. They like the rich, full-bodied flavor of this pure cereal beverage and its freedom from harm, and they can make it in a moment in the cup by simply adding boiling water.

"There's a Reason" for Postum

Made by the Postum Cereal Company, Inc.
Battle Creek, Michigan

Sold by good grocers everywhere!

For Children

Of 50 nations—extra-flavory oats

This is how we won the world to the use of Quaker Oats.

We made this brand of super-grade—made it from queen grains only. All the small grains were discarded. Only the rich, plump, flavory oats were flaked. We got but ten pounds from a bushel.

The delicious flavor won millions of homes in America. Then we sent it abroad. Gradually oat lovers all the world over were won by these flavory flakes.

Quaker Oats soon came to dominate everywhere. The true oat lovers of nearly every race sent over seas to get them.

You get this grade at any store when you ask for Quaker Oats. It costs no fancy price.

It helps to foster the love of oats, and that is what you want.

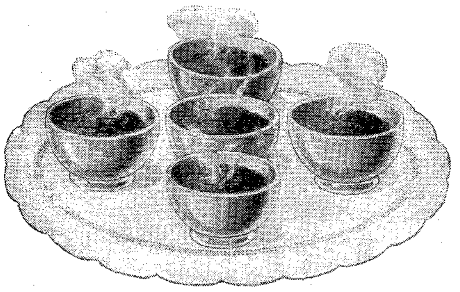
The oat is supreme food for children—almost the ideal food. Each pound of Quaker Oats supplies 1810 calories of 16 needed food elements.

Make this dish doubly inviting. Serve these fragrant, flavory flakes.

Quaker Oats

Just the cream of the oats—in flakes

5 dishes 2½c



The large package of Quaker Oats—the family package—makes 60 liberal dishes.

The price is 30 cents, save in distant sections. In such economical food, why serve less than the best?

Packed in sealed round packages with removable covers

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF CHINESE HISTORY

Continued

reforms were instituted and modern commercial and educational methods began to be employed. Railroads, post-offices, telegraphs, etc., were built and operated. The opium trade was reduced to a minimum and in many places stopped entirely. A political reform started with the death of the Dowager Empress in 1908. A national assembly met in 1910 and in 1911 a rebellion against the Manchus broke out that swept them from the throne in 1912. Early in that year the young Emperor abdicated and China was declared a republic with Yuan Shih Kai, a well-known general, as its first President. Sun Yat Sen had already been elected provisional President of Southern China, but resigned in the interest of unity. The radical Southern party now engaged in much protracted bickering with the conservative Northerners, led by Yuan. In 1913 the latter accepted on his own responsibility a large foreign loan from England, France, Germany, Russia, and Japan, the interest to be guaranteed out of China's revenues. The increased political control contemplated kept the United States out of this arrangement, which was not endorsed by South China. An attempt was now made to depose Yuan on the ground that he had sold his country to the foreigner, but it was suppressed. Yüan then forced through the national assembly his election as President for five years (1913) and then dissolved the assembly, leaving himself virtually dictator, backed by the army. In 1914 a convention controlled by him increased his term to ten years and made him the dominating power in the government. In 1915 he prepared to declare himself Emperor, but desisted on the advice of the Powers, led by Japan. A rebellion broke out against him in 1916. Most of the Southern provinces fell away and anarchy threatened. Then occurred the sudden death of Yuan. He was succeeded by Li Yuan Hung, the Vice-President, who was able to compose the differences between the contending factions. The outlying dependencies of China had seized upon her internal troubles as their opportunity to shake off her yoke. Both Tibet and Mongolia became practically independent for a time. The European Powers saw their chance in this. Great Britain made encroachments in Tibet and Russia in Mongolia. China's protests were met by the offer of a nominal suzerainty in both regions if she ceased to interfere in their internal affairs. She agreed in the case of Mongolia, but was still undecided over Tibet when the World War broke out in 1914.

CHINA AND JAPAN (1914 TO 1921)

This gave Japan an opportunity to obtain a hold over her huge neighbor that her allies would later be forced to recognize. She drove Germany out of her holdings in Shantung and occupied the leased territory, taking over Germany's railroads, mines, etc., while China protested in vain. She then, as the price of her aid to China, made on her the famous twenty-one demands (1915), which, if agreed to, would have given her a free hand both in the internal and foreign affairs of the young republic. China was at first disposed to resist, but on a Japanese ultimatum (1915) agreed in part to the demands. A very bitter feeling was thus created against Japan. In 1917 the latter obtained the secret promise of Great Britain and France to support her claims to the German rights in Shantung. China, invited thereto by the United States, and influenced by Americans in Peking, broke off diplomatic relations with Germany. In the meanwhile Chang Hsu, a Chinese military chief, made an unsuccessful attempt to restore the deposed Emperor. President Li resigned in a panic and was succeeded by the Vice-President, Feng Kuo Chang, who at once formally declared war against Germany (August 14, 1917). China sent no troops to Europe, but contributed 175,000 men as laborers for the Allied armies.

Washington, which had protested to Japan in 1915 against the twenty-one demands, now made the so-called Lansing-Ishii agreement with her (November, 1917), which acknowledged her "special interests" in China but emphasized the principle of the "open door." Peking considered this a virtual abandonment of China and issued a statement declining to be bound by agreements among other Powers. China was now rent by civil strife, the North and the South being arrayed against each other and various military governors, or tuchuns, taking the field on their own behalf. Tho the country appeared to be splitting apart a new President, Hsu Shih Chang, was elected in 1918 at Peking, but he was not recognized by the Southern leaders. Japan came to the aid of the struggling republic with various loans on the security of railroads, mines, forests, etc., thus still further cementing her power.

At the Versailles Conference Japan was given the German rights in Shantung, in spite of the protests of China, whose representatives refused to sign the Treaty of Peace with Germany (June, 1919). A wide-spread boycott of Japanese goods in China followed this decision. In 1919 an international financial consortium was organized, largely through the efforts of Americans, by which all the major Powers agreed to assume control of further loans to China, thus preventing renewed threats and loss of her independence. Japan tried to exclude Manchuria and Mongolia from the area of operations as the price of her agreement, but the United States would not hear of this and in 1920 she joined the consortium unconditionally.

China as a whole is now beginning to show the results of all these changes. Foreign methods have evidently come to stay. Liberty and democracy are in the air. The old aristocratic caste is passing. Male suffrage is an accomplished fact and the South has already granted it to women. New ideas are spreading everywhere. A phonetic script has been invented and is making good headway. Telephones and telegraphs are helping to bridge over the distances and railroads to expedite travel and encourage commerce and social intercourse. Hatred of Japan seems to be unifying the people, in spite of their many local differences.

What the future holds for China it is impossible to predict. The Washington Conference of 1921 indicates that there is a strong feeling that many of her more obvious wrongs should be righted. Various concessions seem about to be abandoned by the Powers. Japan has practically agreed to the surrender of her claims in Shantung and the other nations, under the lead of the United States, appear disposed to restore to China much of the sovereignty of which she has been gradually despoiled. If this can be effected and she can be helped to develop a stable and genuinely representative government, there is practically no limit to her possibilities for progress.

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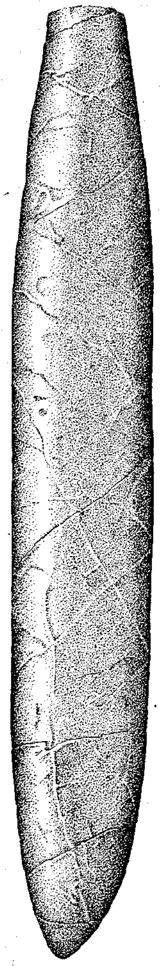

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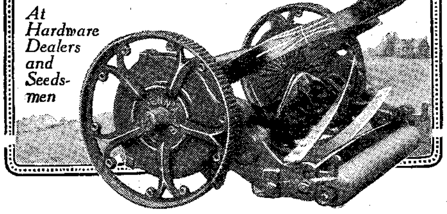
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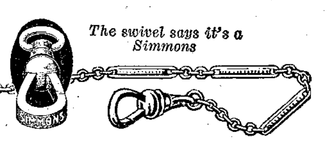
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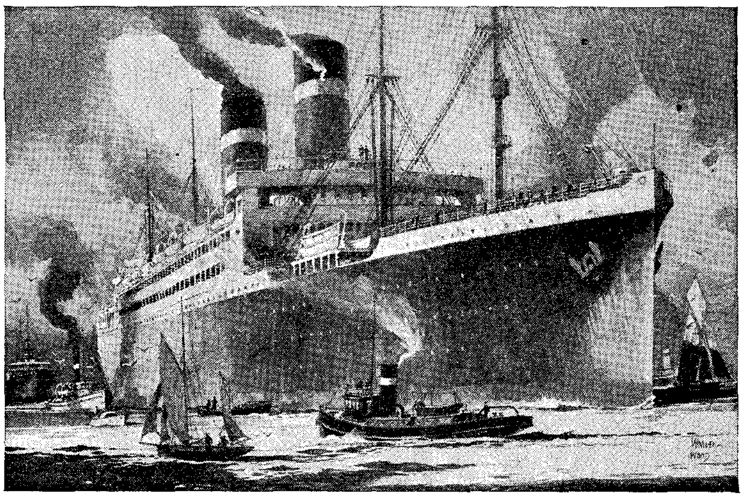

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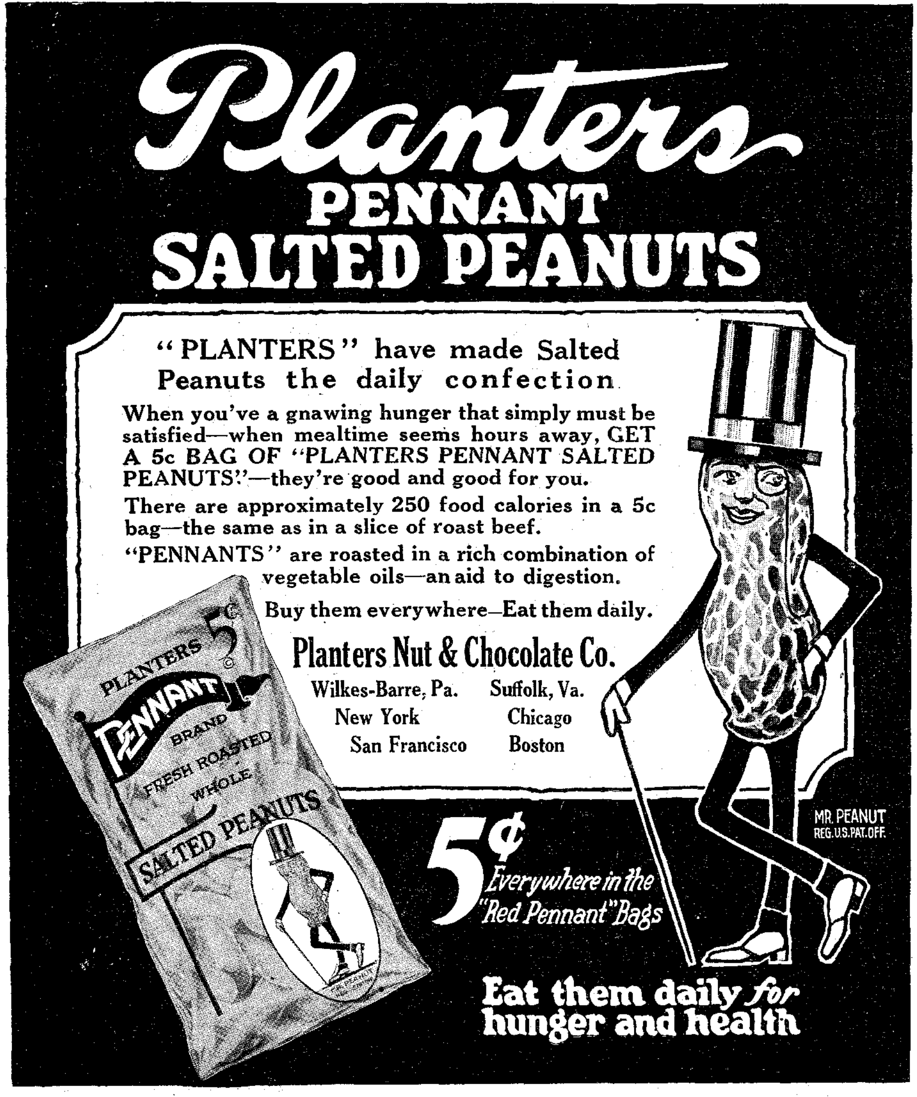

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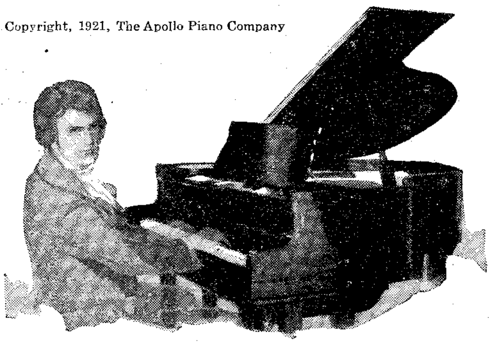

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THE ANIMISM OF CHINA'S RELIGIONS

An article on "The Influence of the Foreign Missionary in China," which complements this account of the native Chinese religions, has unfortunately been crowded out of this issue. It will appear, with other Chinese material, in next week's issue.

STEEPED in a superstition which endowed the very stones with life but acknowledged no Supreme Being, the Chinese, we are told by various writers, indulged for centuries in ancestor worship and propitiation of a multitude of deities before Confucius gave them a code of ethics, before Gautama Buddha gave them the doctrine of absorption into Nirvana, and before Christianity gave them the hope of personal salvation. So long has ancient superstition been imbedded in the Chinese character that all the later faiths were tinctured by it, and even converts to Christianity are said occasionally to revert in secret to the rites their fathers practised before Christ was born and before the torch of civilization was carried into Europe.

Three religions, according to the "Statesman's Year Book," are acknowledged by the Chinese to be indigenous and adopted—Taoism, a form of philosophy founded by Lao-tse 500 years before the Christian era; Confucianism, with which Taoism is somewhat commixt, and Buddhism. Confucianism, the chief moral code indentifiable with China, has little outward ceremony, with the exception of the practise of ancestor worship, which is everywhere observed throughout the country and was commended by Confucius. The study and contemplation and attempted performance of the moral precepts of the ancients as set forth by Confucius and his disciples constitute the duty of a Confucianist. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor is any priesthood attached to Confucian observance. A proposal to make it the state religion was defeated in 1912 and 1917 by the Constitutional Committee, who, however, agreed that Confucianism should be the basis of the ethical teaching in national education.

Taoism and Buddhism present a very gorgeous and elaborate ritual, Taoism—originally a pure philosophy—having abjectly copied the Buddhist ceremonial on the arrival of Buddhism 1,800 years ago. Probably, it is said, all the Chinese, except the Mohammedans and Christians, practise all three religions. The bulk of the people are Buddhists, according to the "China Year Book," tho the Chinese conception of Gautama's doctrine is much mixed with primitive ideas. Probably a more correct statement of facts would be that China, apart from the monastical professions of Buddhism, merely recognizes one religion based on a belief in the animation of the universe with good and evil spirits, which finds expression, as one writer has said, "in countless acts of propitiation or exorcism, all designed to preserve or restore the proper balance of power between good and evil," and that in this religion are included (1) ancestor worship, "the very core of the religious and social life of the people"; (2) Confucianism, a moral code rather than a form of worship; (3) Taoism, a pure philosophy, and (4) Buddhism; the last two supplying the form of ritual or outward observance without calling for any corresponding degree of religious faith.

The primeval form of the religion of the Chinese, and its very core to-day, writes Dr. J. J. M. De Groot in "The Religion of the Chinese" (Macmillan's), is Animism, the same element which is found to be the root of many primeval religions which eminent thinkers have regarded as the beginning of all religion, of whatever kind. Dr. De Groot, who is professor of Ethnography in the University of Leyden, Holland, writes that in China this primitive religion is based on an implicit belief in the animation of the universe, and of every being which exists in it. The oldest and holiest books of the country teach that the universe consists of two souls or breaths, called *Yang* and *Yin*, the *Yang* representing light, warmth, productivity, and life, also the heavens from which all these good things emanate; and the *Yin* being associated with darkness, cold, death and the earth. "The *Yang* is subdivided into an indefinite number of good souls or spirits, called *shen*, the *Yin* into particles or evil spirits, called *kwei*, specters; it is these *shen* and *kwei* which animate every being and every thing. . . . The universe being in all its parts crowded with *shen* and *kwei*, that system is, moreover, thoroughly polytheistic and polydemonistic. The gods are such *shen* as animate heaven, sun, moon, the stars, wind, rain, clouds, thunder, fire, the earth, seas, mountains, rivers, rocks, stones, animals, plants, things—in particular also the souls of deceased men. And as to the demon world, nowhere under heaven is it so populous as in China. *Kwei* swarm everywhere, in numbers inestimable. It is an axiom which constantly comes out in conversing with the people, that they haunt every frequented and lonely spot, and that no place exists where man is safe from them." All these gods require sacrifice and propitiation, the good spirits that they may prevail against the evil, and the evil that their malignancy against mankind may be appeased. Noise is the chief agent against the evil spirits, for "the conviction reigns that all noise whatever, the louder the better, is a mighty defense against demonry. The rattling of drums, the clashing of cymbals, the thundering of gongs resound throughout China every day, especially in summer, when mortality increases, compelling the people to redouble their devil-expelling energy. Noise-making is in China a work of merit, frequently performed gratuitously by benevolent people for the sake of private and public weal and health."

Ancestor worship enters into the life of the Chinese as a religion in a more real form than any other system, we are told, the spirits of ancestors being worshiped, and attempts to merit their good-will and kindly offices being made more conscientiously than in the dealings with the numerous deities incorporated with Taoism and Buddhism. The worship of ancestors, according to the "China Year Book," is a natural corollary to Confucianism, tho antecedent to it. Confucius, born 551 B. C. and died 479 B. C., is not worshiped as a god, but sacrifices are offered in his name by the State, and in numerous temples throughout the country by the officials. The cult, however, is said not to appeal to the masses, the temple observances being confined to the official classes and literati. At the same time Confucianist ideals of life and conduct permeate the whole people.

Taoism is theoretically the development of a philosophy—the doctrine of the right way, the "return" to which represents the consummation of supreme happiness—enunciated by, or rather attributed to, Lao-tse. As practised to-day in China, Taoism is "a debased ritual embodying a polytheistic hotchpotch of witchcraft and demonology." According to R. F. Johnston, in "Lion and Dragon in Northern China" (John Murray, London):

> "Most of the Taoist temples (in the territory of Wei-hai-wei) are poor in outward appearance, and their interiors are often dirty and evil-smelling; while the images of the numerous Taoist deities are of cheap manufacture and tawdry in ornament. . . . It is only the larger temples that have resident priests. . . . The official duties of the priests consist in very little more than looking after the temple buildings, seeing to the repair of the images when their clay arms and legs fall off (this is a duty they often shirk), and calling attention of the deities to the presence of visitors who have brought offerings and desire to offer up prayers.
>
> "Their services as magicians and retailers of charms are also invoked from time to time by private persons. . . . Apart from these (occasional) visits, the temples are usually deserted except on one or two annual occasions, such as the celebration of a local festival. The temple then becomes one of the centers of attraction, and its precincts are thronged from morning to night by crowds of well-dressed men and women and children, eager to register their vows or make petitions. The worshipers knock their heads on the ground as acknowledgment of humility and powerlessness, while the priest strikes a tinkling bronze bowl with a view to awakening the god from his slumber.
>
> "In front of every image stand jars containing sticks of burning incense. . . . The courtyard resounds with fire-crackers and bombs which are supposed to frighten away spirits of evil. . . . In front of the temple stands the open-air stage where a group of masked or painted actors perform. . . . Popular Taoism provides deities

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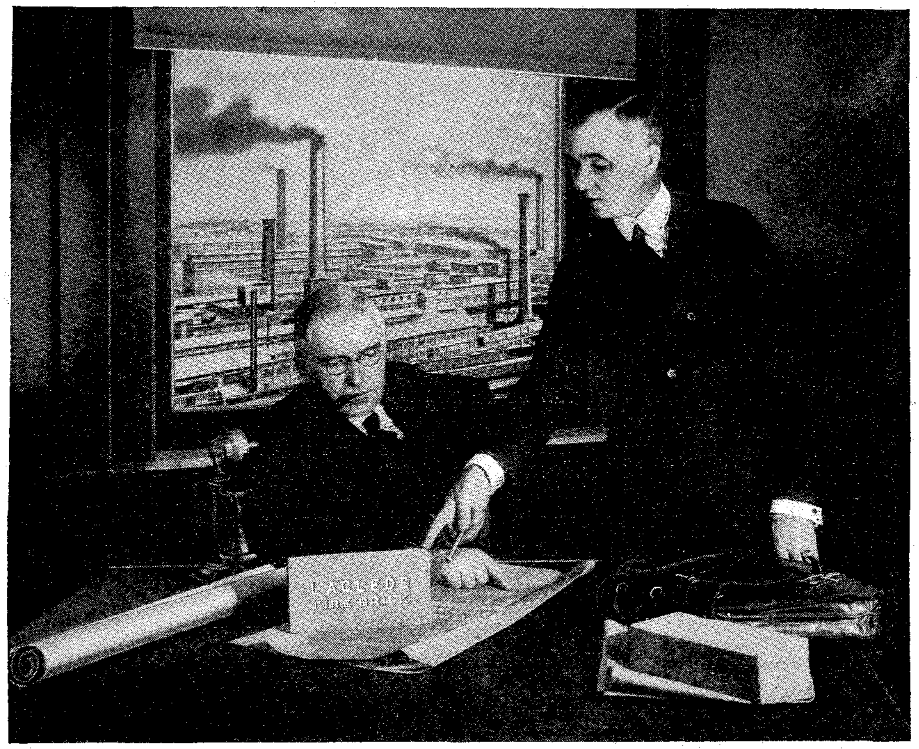

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THE ANIMISM OF CHINA'S RELIGIONS

Continued

or spiritual patrons for all the forces of nature, diseases (from the devil-possession to toothache), wealth and rank and happiness, war, old age, death, childbirth, towns, and villages, trades, mountains, and rivers and seas, lakes and canals, heaven and thunder, every separate part and organ of the human body, and, indeed, for almost everything that is cognizable by the senses, and a good deal that is not."

Buddhism in China proper, where it was introduced from India during the first century of the Christian era, is said to bear little resemblance to the religion in its purer forms. If it exists anywhere in China as a pure faith, it will be only, we are told, in some of the great monasteries, and even in these monkhood is "almost a degenerate class." As a religion of the people it is hardly distinguishable from Taoism, whose deities it has had to borrow largely in order to popularize its own temples. It is estimated officially that Mohammedanism is the religion of from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 people in China, to be found chiefly in Chinese Turkestan, Kansu, Shensi and Yunnan. The first Mohammedans entered China overland in the 7th century. Tho no disabilities are placed upon them for their religion, the Mohammedans are marked off from the rest of their fellow countrymen almost as distinctly, it is said, as if they were of a separate nationality.

Christianity, as far as available records go, was introduced into China by the Nestorian priest Alopen in A. D. 635. This belief rests on the authority of the Nestorian monument, discovered at Sianfu in 1625, the inscription on which purports to describe the diffusion of the Christian religion through the Middle Kingdom. It was not, however, until after the Treaty of Nanking, we are told, that Protestant missionary work in China made any conspicuous headway. Religious liberty is now guaranteed under treaties with the chief Powers. In 1919, according to the "China Mission Year Book," the Roman Catholic Church was represented by 52 bishops, 1,372 European priests, 936 Chinese priests, 1,954,693 members, and 387,680 catechumens. Protestantism, according to statistics prepared by the China Continuation Committee, 1918-1921, is thus represented: Ordained foreign ministers, 1,299; ordained native ministers, 1,058; unordained Chinese evangelistic forces, 10,129; missionary stations, 1,021; organized congregations, 6,374; evangelistic centers, 8,831; communicants, 344,974; total Christian community, including baptized non-communicants and those under instruction, 617,194; Sunday-school pupils (not included in the preceding figures) 220,883. The Y. M. C. A. is said to have made immense strides in China during the past few years. It now has thirty Associations in various cities, and 174 School Associations. The membership of the former is 41,699, and of the latter, 29,639.

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

January 4.—Eamonn De Valera issues a statement warning the Irish people against the Anglo-Irish peace treaty.

Premiers Lloyd George and Briand meet in Cannes, France, to discuss means of bringing accord between France and Great Britain, and to plan for the economic restoration of Europe.

January 5.—A "Peace Committee" appointed for the purpose fails to compose the differences between those in the Dail Eireann who favor the Anglo-Irish peace treaty and those who oppose it.

American relief workers now place the number of probable deaths this winter in the Russian famine area at between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000. Typhus is reported to be increasing, and at several places frozen bodies are awaiting burial.

January 6.—Eamonn De Valera resigns as head of the Irish Republic, and then withdraws his resignation on condition that the Dail Eireann take a vote on the Anglo-Irish treaty within forty-eight hours.

The Allied Supreme Council, meeting in Cannes, France, calls an international conference to be held during March in Genoa, Italy, to undertake the problem of reconstructing Europe. Russia and Germany are invited to attend the conference.

January 7.—The Dail Eireann ratifies the treaty with England, establishing the Irish Free State, by a vote of 64 to 57.

The Allied Supreme Council requests the German Government to send representatives for consultation with the Supreme Council on the question of reparations.

January 9.—Eamonn De Valera resigns as President of the "Irish Republic," and fails of reelection by a vote of 60 to 58.

The Economic Committee of the Allied Supreme Council authorizes the establishment of a British corporation with a capital stock of £2,000,000 sterling as the parent body of foreign subsidiary companies whose object will be the development of trade in those countries where economic conditions render aid necessary.

The Russian Soviet Government officially accepts the invitation of the Allies to attend the international conference at Genoa.

January 10—Arthur Griffith, founder of Sinn Fein, is elected President of the Dail Eireann.

The opening session of the Council of the League of Nations is held at Geneva.

DOMESTIC

January 4.—The Japanese and Chinese delegates to the Washington Arms Conference resume direct negotiations on Shantung.

January 5.—The five naval Powers represented at the Washington Arms Conference agree not to use submarines as commerce destroyers.

The Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions agrees to a provision for increasing China's revenues by $156,000,000 silver, annually, by a revision of her tariff, and to call for a diplomatic

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☐ **Modern Business Correspondence and Practice:** Training for Sales and Collection Correspondents; Sales Promotion Managers; Credit and Office Managers; Correspondence Supervisors, Secretaries, etc.
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CURRENT EVENTS
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convention in Peking looking to the withdrawal of all foreign troops.

President Harding informs two wounded soldiers that he has no intention of issuing any executive order placing public health physicians on a civilian status.

January 6.—The House adopts the Treasury bill appropriating $9,250,000 for enforcement of liquor and narcotic laws, the increase of $1,750,000 over last year's allowance providing for 828 additional agents.

Direct negotiations over the Shantung question between the Chinese and Japanese delegates to the Washington Arms Conference are formally broken off, Japan refusing to enter into any terms for surrendering her alleged rights in Shantung within the next five years.

January 7.—The five major naval Powers represented at the Washington Arms Conference agree to outlaw gas and poisonous liquids as weapons of war, and invite world adherence to the prohibition as a rule of international law.

The General Council of United Labor Bodies is organized in New York, its aim being to amalgamate all radical labor groups into one general labor movement.

January 8.—The naval committee of the Washington Arms Conference adopts a resolution declaring it is not at present practicable to limit the numbers or characteristics of aircraft, either commercial or military.

January 10.—Secretary Hoover calls representatives of the large railroads and of the railway brotherhood and other railway unions into a series of conferences, "in an effort to avert any possible controversy between railroads and their employers."

Bootleg liquor, made with wood alcohol, kills seven more men in eastern New Jersey.

A "tentative agreement" for an investigation of wholesale and retail prices throughout the country, to be carried on by the Department of Justice, Commerce Department and Department of Labor, is reported by Attorney-General Daugherty.

Five soldiers testify, before a Senate Committee investigating charges that American soldiers had been hanged without trial in France, and that an army major shot some of his own men during the fighting around Verdun.

Governor Edward I. Edwards, of New Jersey, recommends to the Legislature the repeal of the "dry" law in New Jersey.

Amenities.—Mollie came home after a visit for the afternoon with five-year-old Nellie.

"Oh, mother!" she cried, "Nellie was rude and cross all the afternoon. She just quarreled and quarreled!"

"Well," said mother, "if a little girl had treated me that way when I was a little girl, I should have come home."

"Well, *I* didn't," said Mollie. "*I* just slapped her face and stayed."—*Life.*

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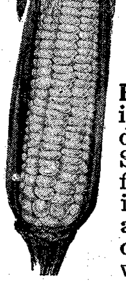

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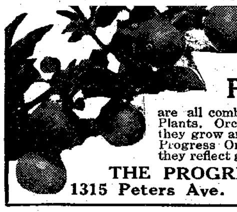

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SOME CHINESE SPICE OF LIFE

(Translated in Verse by Arthur Guiterman, for his volume, "Chips of Jade," Copyrighted by E. P. Dutton & Co.)

A Hero, fallen, strives to stand
Himself, and asks no Helping Hand.

Eight Sailors; Seven want to steer.
That Junk won't come to Port, I fear.

Who owes no Debt for Crust or Crumb
Can sleep within a Beaten Drum.

The Starveling Cat maintains the Firm Belief
That every Well-fed Cat must be a Thief.

Each Sect has still its Truth, tho many shame it,
And every Truth a Prophet to proclaim it.

We scheme, we toil, we pray
In wretched plight,
For what?—Three Meals a Day,
One Sleep at Night!

Should half the Plaintiff says be true,
Beheading's much too good for you.
When you, in turn, have had your say,
The Case looks all the other way!

In Talk he's a Wonder,
But Small are his Gains.
How loud is the thunder!
How little it Rains!

The Heron sought to sup his fill
Upon the Clam who caught his bill
And held him fast, till, nothing loath,
The Hungry Fisher bagged them Both.

How small the Heavens are, the Frog can tell;
He's seen them!—from the Bottom of the Well.

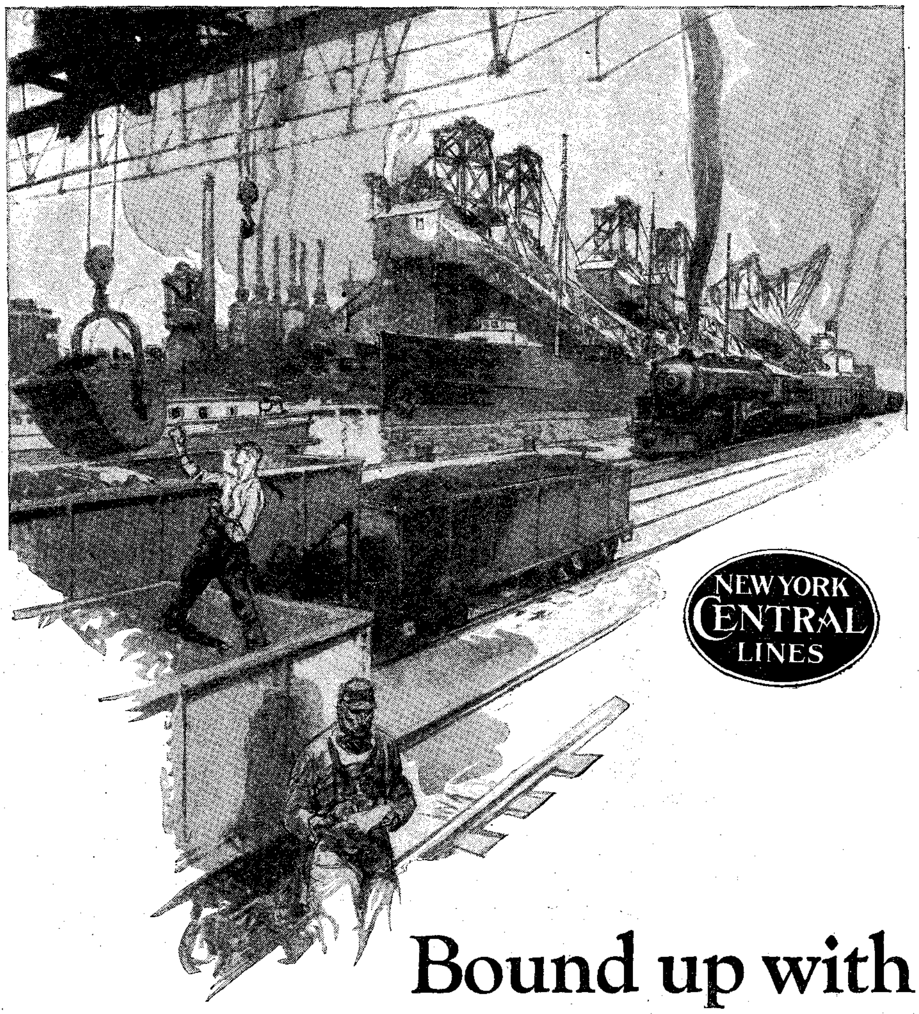
In Eighty Years to dwell on Earth,
Expect not Thirty Thousand Days of Mirth.

Man's High Resolve has made the World his own,
But Woman's Smile has overturned a Throne.

Fame is the Dew on the Jasmine Stalk,
Fame is the Scream of a passing Hawk,
Fame is the Foam of the Vessel's Keel,
Fame is a dying Thunder Peal,
Fame is the Scent on the Mountain Moss
Left when the Musk Deer bounds across.

Within the Home where fewer Servants dwell,
With greater Speed the Daily Work is done;
One Man will bring Two Buckets from the Well;
Two Men, between them both, will carry One.

Make friends with Merchants—and your Wealth will grow;
Make friends with Nobles—and your Wealth will go;
Make friends with Boors—and learn to use your Fists;
Make friends with Priests—and sign Subscription Lists.



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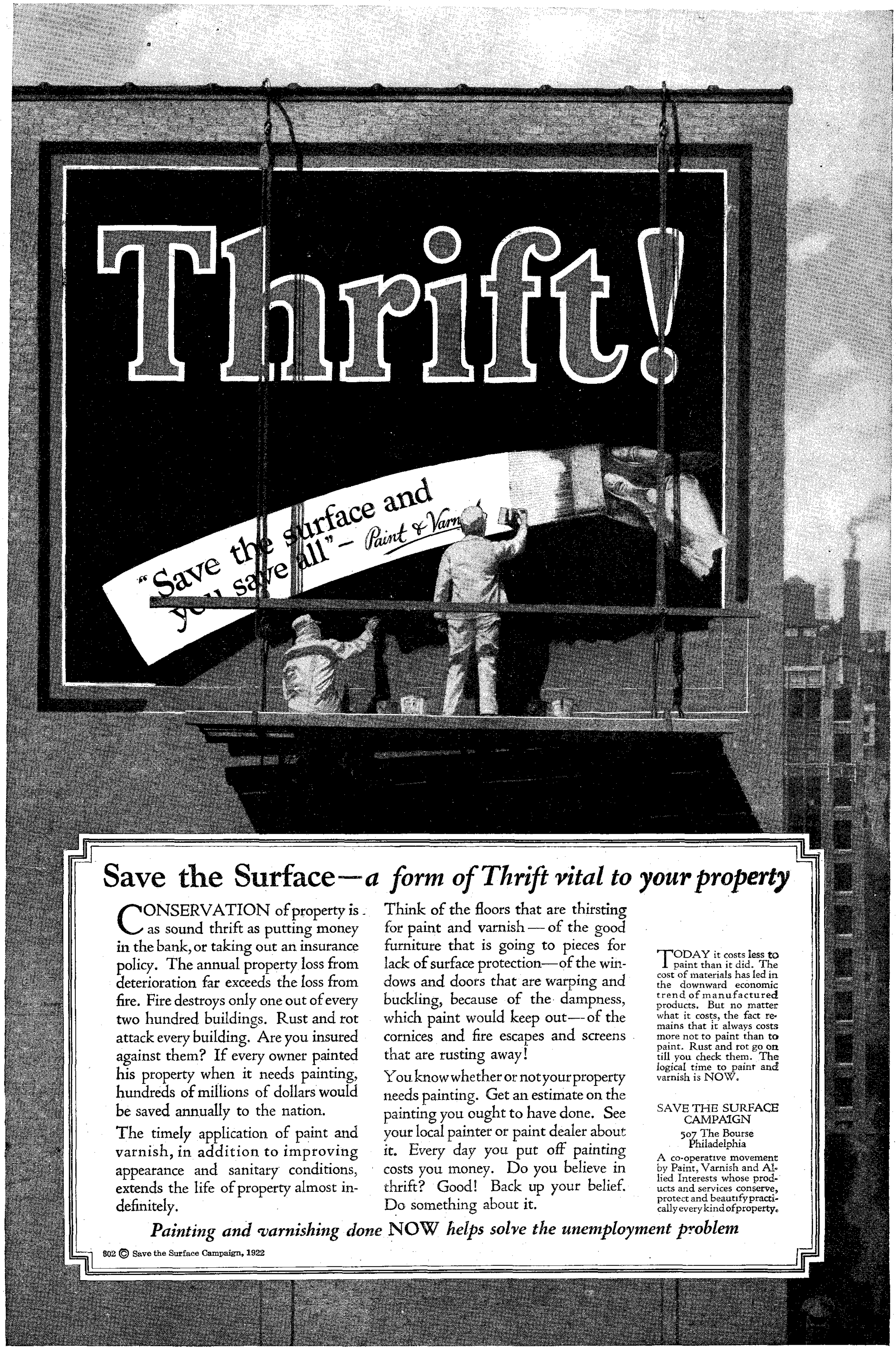
BOSTON & ALBANY – MICHIGAN CENTRAL – BIG FOUR – LAKE ERIE & WESTERN
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN – TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL – PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
NEW YORK CENTRAL - AND - SUBSIDIARY LINES


Thrift!
"Save the surface and you save all" - Paint & Varnish

Save the Surface—*a form of Thrift vital to your property*

CONSERVATION of property is as sound thrift as putting money in the bank, or taking out an insurance policy. The annual property loss from deterioration far exceeds the loss from fire. Fire destroys only one out of every two hundred buildings. Rust and rot attack every building. Are you insured against them? If every owner painted his property when it needs painting, hundreds of millions of dollars would be saved annually to the nation.

The timely application of paint and varnish, in addition to improving appearance and sanitary conditions, extends the life of property almost indefinitely.

Think of the floors that are thirsting for paint and varnish — of the good furniture that is going to pieces for lack of surface protection—of the windows and doors that are warping and buckling, because of the dampness, which paint would keep out—of the cornices and fire escapes and screens that are rusting away!

You know whether or not your property needs painting. Get an estimate on the painting you ought to have done. See your local painter or paint dealer about it. Every day you put off painting costs you money. Do you believe in thrift? Good! Back up your belief. Do something about it.

TODAY it costs less to paint than it did. The cost of materials has led in the downward economic trend of manufactured products. But no matter what it costs, the fact remains that it always costs more not to paint than to paint. Rust and rot go on till you check them. The logical time to paint and varnish is NOW.

SAVE THE SURFACE
CAMPAIGN
507 The Bourse
Philadelphia

A co-operative movement by Paint, Varnish and Allied Interests whose products and services conserve, protect and beautify practically every kind of property.

Painting and varnishing done NOW *helps solve the unemployment problem*

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SOME CHINESE SPICE OF LIFE
Continued

The Petty Rascal's Fetters clank;
The Wholesale Robber starts a Bank.

Your Arm is broken? Do not grieve
Aloud, but Hide it in your Sleeve.

Who seeks the Tiger's Cubs, must dare
The Peril of the Tiger's Lair.

When Monkeys fight they scatter Dirt;
When Tigers battle, One gets hurt.

One Kind Word keeps the Heart aglow
Through Three Long Months of Ice and Snow.

Fish see the Bait alone; and is it stranger
That Men should see the Profit, not the Danger?

The Needy Student reading late at night,
Bored through the Wall to steal his neighbor's Light.

Oh, when the Whale is floundering in the Shoal,
How all the Minnows laugh to see him roll!

As Ripening Cornfields dread a Blighting Breeze,
Old Age fears Penury with trembling knees.

Search thrice thy Heart and thrice thy Soul again;
Thus shalt thou know the Minds of Other Men.

Who trusts Too Many often ends
By losing trust in All.
Lend not your Pillars to your Friends
Or else your Roof may fall.

Since Riches lead to Vice,
And Poverty to Theft,
Outside of Paradise
Is any Virtue left?

You have Muscle, he has Wealth:
Spending these for Wine and Bread,
He gains Illness, you gain Health;
Which one blither goes to bed?

The Ox plows the Plain,
The Fowl eats the Grain;
And some bear the Pain,
And some keep the Gain.

In Babbling, Gorging Food, or Quenching Drouth,
All Mischief comes through Opening the Mouth.

Up, Farmer! Toil
While Dawn is hazy!
The Good Brown Soil
Is never lazy.

Teach your Son a Trade before he's twenty,
Whatsoe'er his Powers.
Plant your Fields with Rice and Beans aplenty—
Not too many Flowers.

The Good Man's Course is straight and true
As that of him whose feet
A Frightened Little Pig pursue
Along a Narrow Street.

SECURITIES

Being Your Own Partner

A GROWING industry requiring the additional investment of Seven Hundred and Forty Million Dollars a year is a good thing to be interested in!

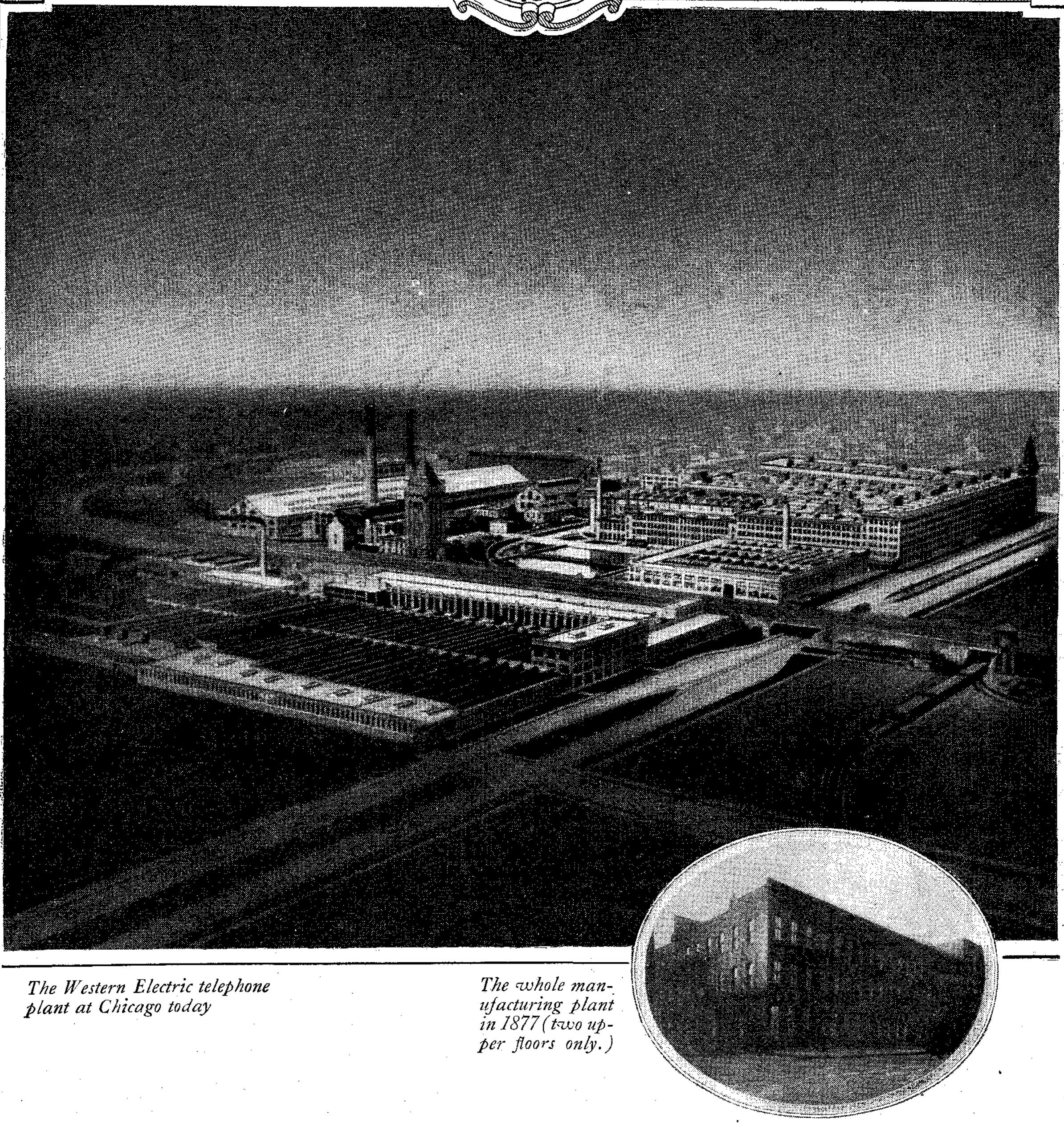
At least that much new capital will be required each year for the next five years to keep pace with the growing demands for electric service, the installation of adequate generating units and distribution systems for the extension of such service not only to the 10,375,200 customers of today, but to an average of 500,000 new customers a year! During 1921, an exceptional year, more than 1,000,000 houses were wired, thus creating an unprecedented demand for this class of service.

Investment in this industry will always earn a safe and reasonable return.

The man who owns securities of an electric light and power company and who directly or indirectly uses that light or power, uses his own electricity. As a customer-owner he helps to bring about a fair return on his own money, and sees his investment increase in importance, as the industry grows. As long as life is to be lived and work done, he is sure of an endless demand for the product in which he has thus become financially interested.

Obviously, it is only when he is both an investor and a customer that a man is truly his own partner.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC
LIGHT ASSOCIATION



The Western Electric telephone plant at Chicago today

The whole manufacturing plant in 1877 (two upper floors only.)

Where your Bell telephone came from

It is forty-five years since a handful of men began making history and telephones on the top floor of the modest building at the right.

Today a plant which covers 200 acres and employs 38,000 people is needed to meet the demands of your telephone service.

The Western Electric works at Chicago now produces more than 2500 telephones a day, against a dozen a day in 1877. This increasing responsibility, moreover, has brought with it a need for more and more accurate equipment, which this Company has been able to supply only because of its constant touch with the problem.

The history of Western Electric is a record of experience in making telephones unique among electrical manufacturers.

Western Electric

Since 1869 Makers of Electrical Equipment